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SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. XXIII.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., THURSDAY, MARCH 23, 1922.

NUMBER 4



YARN CONDITIONING ROOMS —SERVICE and EFFICIENCY

YARN Conditioning Rooms to render SERVICE and EFFICIENCY should be so constructed that the air will circulate with sufficient rapidity to obtain maximum regain, at the same time prevent Dry Air Pockets Forming Around the Yarn.

Greater circulation than this means extra operating expense. It costs money to move air.

With BAHNSON DESIGNED
Conditioning Rooms

one-fourth horse power for each 4000 lbs, daily capacity, is all that is Required.

—and you have no WET, SLOPPY FLOORS, because BAHNSON Humidifiers put MOISTURE into the YARNS, not on the floor.

*Why not let our SERVICE DEPARTMENT make a SURVEY of your CONDITIONING PROBLEMS?
Others Have, with Profit.*

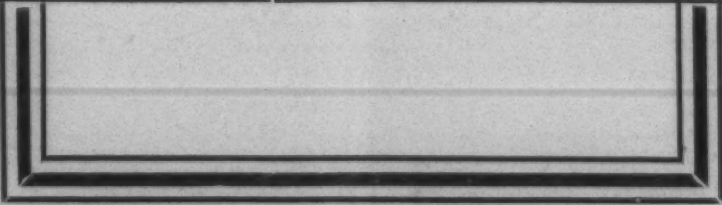
Our Literature Explains more fully—Like to Have It?

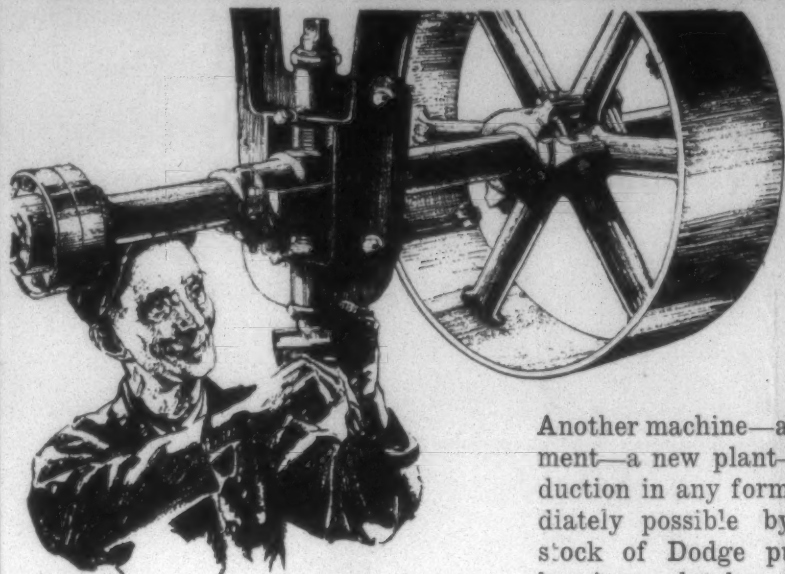
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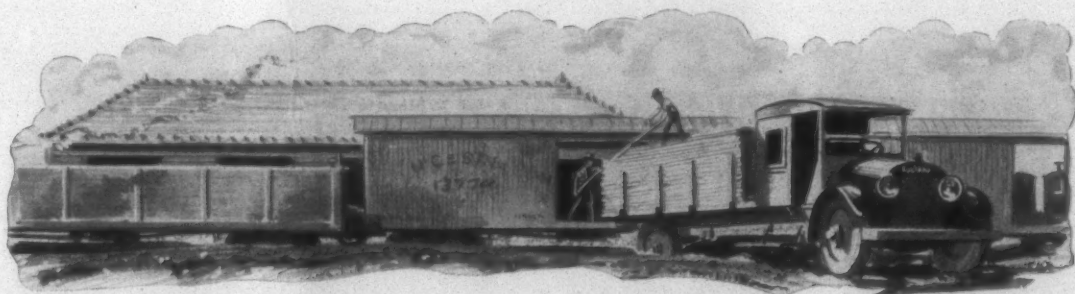
In practically every shop in America you will find some Dodge equipment; where the possibility of "shut-downs" must be avoided, these factories are usually Dodge equipped thruout.

Whenever conditions demand new equipment quick, rest the whole problem of increased production on us.

The Textile Mill Supply Company

INCORPORATED 1898

CHARLOTTE, N. C.



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"14 miles to the gallon of gas and 200 miles to the quart of oil."

"You can't stall it."

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Cyclone Motors Corporation

Greenville, South Carolina

The Southern Truck for Southern Traffic

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

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Service Work and Production

(From an article by Harold Greene, President, Lockwood, Greene & Co., in "Management Engineering.")

When I think of service work in a mill, I think of it not merely in the narrowest sense of the word, as an aid to production and profits. In the final analysis it has to meet the further and higher test of whether it also produces better men and profits the community. Service work must be the organized expression of the duty of those who lead toward those who are molded by leadership.

Many will gladly assert that it pays dividends for a mill or factory to have regard for the welfare of its operatives. If so, what does it mean to have regard for their welfare? What is welfare? Is it something small, like a box lunch; something cold, like a drinking fountain; something sterilized, like a clean locker-room? No, let's be sports; let us take the biggest and heartiest and warmest view of a man's welfare. Let us look at it as nature's best hope in him. We won't lose money by doing so.

The reason is not far to seek. No respect or care which we can give to the human element can possibly exaggerate its importance in the long view of production. Man is the unit of industry. It is easier to get good equipment for loyal capable workers than it is to improvise an efficient body of workers to operate good equipment.

In one of our textile mills of which the capital stock is \$2,000,000, we have spent (practically all in the last three years) \$925,000 on housing, recreation, medical facilities, etc. Thus, half of the mill's capital is invested in enterprises entirely outside of the mill. The yearly budget for service work, housing deficits, etc., for 1,000 employees is \$75,000. Other of our mills have budgets nearly as high in proportion. It is no accident, perhaps, that the mills where our service work was broadest did most to carry us through the depression. We believe that these large expenditures for modern housing, satisfying recreation, improved educational facilities, and first-class medical work eventually increase our output per spindle.

It is consistent with the highest aims of service, however, to be most exacting of the individual workman,

and to see to it that he be punctual, that he produce without waste, and without needless idling and false motion, and that he turn to with eager good-will. Service work must carry its own weight in the boat. The service department, therefore, must follow up its expenditures outside the plant by individual work with employees in the course of production. It has as big a task inside the plant as outside.

Service and production have the same ultimate aim—to increase output. Only the time element differs. The first objective of the production department is immediate, and then, if possible, it considers permanent values; the first objective of the service department is to conserve permanent assets, and then it strives to realize whatever immediate values are consistent. Production wants, first, the fullest possible output from the men, machines, material, and equipment it finds in its hands today. Service aims to conserve and improve those instruments, particularly the human ones, for greater production tomorrow.

Service work in industry has, as one of its aspects, a deferring of immediate gain in favor of greater benefits in the future. The thought given to the subject of fatigue and the movement for better use of leisure time which has resulted in shorter hours, rest periods, better illumination, proper work chairs, and other improved conditions, and in splendid recreational movements, including even the provision of clubhouses, have all, as their purpose, the prolongation of the worker's full efficiency for a greater number of years. We sacrifice a bit on the worker's productivity in his youth in order not to break him down in middle life; and the child labor law which prevents youngsters going to work too soon has much the same purpose.

In medical service the assignment of worker to jobs in accordance with a classification, after their physical condition has been determined by examination, often results in depriving a department of a skilled and needed worker, who nevertheless, if employed in that department, would be a hazard to himself and to the company. In textile mills the proper humidity conditions for the work seem to call for a sealed room in which ventilation conditions are bad for the worker, and a choice may

very well be made in favor of the worker's future health.

In safety work the wearing of goggles, gas masks, gloves, etc., may involve, even in the workmen's minds, some immediate loss of efficiency, and it is even difficult to get the workman to protect himself, particularly if he is on piecework; yet the larger net productivity is obtained by safe methods.

The big development in the last two years in the direction of shop committees, employee representation, or what not, has substituted the process of education on time study, cost, plant economies, etc., for the older practice of installing new policies by authority. With this new approach management often defers a needed improvement in method until they have "sold" the idea to the workers, cheerfully sacrificing a temporary loss of output in exchange for the ultimate gain which comes when workers understand and indorse an innovation.

There is another group of service activities which cannot be charged with slowing up of production even temporarily. Better housing, day nurseries, clubhouses, profit-sharing, group life insurance—these, perhaps, immediately increase output. Together with such items as workmen's compensation, sickness insurance, and old age pensions, they improve the mental atmosphere. They may for a time reduce the toll of profits from the business, but their ultimate purpose is to prolong the time of the workman's full productive efficiency.

The other half of the service department's job is to pick today the fruits of past endeavors and to see that the fullest amount of efficiency is obtained today consistent with ultimate values. The aim of all the measures I have cited above is to improve the work force, but it is even more important to see to it that the factory starts with no initial handicaps by way of a poorly selected work force. It should be noted that eliminating men is just as much a process of selection as hiring.

In the first place, the service department should be watchful to weed out dead wood. Good management aims to reduce labor turnover, but cases will be found where discharge is advisable and the service department should help bring these

cases to the attention of the management.

In the matter of hiring, too, the service department can always take greater care not to make errors in assignment. The chief benefit of the modern sub-division of industry lies in the fact that it permits tasks to be apportioned in such fashion that a place of real usefulness and productivity is found for the average person of low-grade mentality.

We can make the least interesting jobs bearable as part of the big game of a life of opportunity. It is stimulating to a man of 20 to find himself capable of earning on a given machine as much as a family man of 50. But a family man of 50 who is at all ambitious and bright should not be kept at that task. The same job may thus have a very different meaning for two men of the same level of intelligence. And the automatic job, on the other hand, may be a life-saver for a muddling old man of declining physical powers. It is thus a big part of the service department's work so to dispose the personnel of a mill that the modern mechanical method of production does not cramp talent and drug ambition.

The service department, however, is able to go many steps further, by following the worker to his work. The actual production records and ratings of workers should be kept by the service department as a guide to the weeding out process and as a guide to educational, disciplinary, and other activities. The actual labor cost should be a measure of the efficiency of the service department just as definitely as the turnover of labor percentage. The service department which is not permitted by a day-to-day record to check up the individual production records of operatives, not only lacks a measuring rod for the success of its work but may even be said not to be engaged on its real job.

If dissatisfaction or rows cause departmental production to slump, the service department should help remove the cause. If stealing of raw material, tools, or products crops out, the service department should try to discover a means of putting an end to it. If sickness or accidents threaten the efficiency of the department the medical service department should deal with it. If home worries throw a good work-

(Continued on Page 27.)

Have the Rights of Labor been Invaded?

(By Arthur McGarthy in the Dodge Idea.)

A number of the States have taken steps toward the setting up of machinery for settling industrial controversy, most of them patterning after the Kansas idea and plans which have been described in the columns of this magazine and which should now be fairly well understood by the public. The basic idea underlying this progressive movement, however, is that industrial controversy that disturbs the full and continuous flow of commerce concerns others than the immediate parties to the quarrel; that neither capital nor labor nor both together are entitled to the whole floor; that society as represented by the State has the right, not only to be heard, but to step in and settle the fuss. Unless checked by the mistaken efforts of those leaders of organized labor who fatten off of strikes and lockouts, the principle bids fair to become a generally accepted one and machinery to put it into effect set up throughout the country. Here and there, of course, the idea is endorsed by members of unions, and unorganized workers quite universally regard it as a real panacea for the ills afflicting industry. But the most influential voices from the labor side are raised in active opposition.

At first glance it might appear that there is merit in the contentions of certain ones of the opposition that neither the State nor any individual has the right to say to a worker, "You shall not quit." They point to the constitution which guarantees to every man the right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, and contend that it is monstrous to force men to work in any certain place at any certain job when they may desire to work elsewhere at other work, or not to work at all. Alexander Howat, head of the coal miners' union in Kansas, and Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, characterize the Kansas plan as "industrial servitude," "enslavement of labor," and "an invasion of the rights of the individual." And wherever this movement is sought to be advanced there may be found the propagandists of those who believe with Howat and Gompers that to create a governmental agency with the power to say to capital and to labor, "Thus will your industry be run henceforward," is an undue invasion of the rights of labor.

On the other hand the friends of the Kansas plan increase and grow more enthusiastic in their endorsements, and the idea finds favor in new places continually. The new thought is now aware that a solution of the matter of strikes and lockouts must be found. We cannot afford the loss and waste that come from industrial controversy; if we suffer them to continue we may not justly claim either enlightenment, efficiency, or, even, complete civilization. The strike and lockout are archaic; they are eco-

nomie crudities. If we expect to move forward, this thing must be settled, say all those who have contrived to look at the subject without bias, and, they add, the Kansas plan offers the best remedy yet discovered.

Here, then, is a radical difference of opinion; a difference that goes to the root of the matter. This divergence of view is basic, and it will not do to merely point out to the opposition what has been accomplished in Kansas in the months since the Court of Industrial Relations was established; it is not enough for Mr. Gompers to tell him and prove it that the workers of Kansas have benefited by the judgments of the new court; while such evidence may be convincing to the man on the side-lines waiting to make up his mind, it falls short for the man who cares little for immediate effects and who points the constitution at you as a gun is pointed. For that great document says, in effect, that neither you nor I may interfere in another's affairs, even if we benefit him thereby. The difference of opinion is one that goes down into the roots and deals with the question of rights—not the mere rights of capital, either, for those have already been relegated to a minor position as compared with human rights; anyway, the rights of capital, whatever they are, are but parts of the scheme of human individual, rights, which has gradually been developed under constitutional government from the days of Magna Charta. No, this takes us back to the beginning of human daylight, almost, when man first began to realize that he was a mass, composed of individuals.

The writer is a firm believer in the justice and right of the Kansas plan of settling industrial disputes, but in fairness he is forced to admit part of the contentions of those who believe otherwise, and that is that in dealing with the question of human rights we must be very sure of our ground and conclude nothing by expediency, no matter how acute the condition sought to be alleviated; and that, though the Kansas plan appears to be working, even to the benefit of labor, it cannot become the embodiment of established principle if it does work an undue invasion of the rights of individuals. It is worth while, therefore, in this time of crystallization of public opinion on this subject, to inquire, carefully, as to the possible undue invasion of rights.

Those on the other side of the question do not attack our system of government along with their attack on the Kansas plan, so it must be assumed that they accept and endorse what we have worked out through centuries of painful effort as an approximate ideal of government; we have the right to assume that Mr. Gompers and the others have gone along with the rest of the world in the concept that has been built up of what rights a man has that are absolute, if any, and what

rights he has that are qualified by his relation to society. It is certain that any of them fly as quickly to the sheltering wings of law and government as any of us were they attacked, realizing or not that whatever of individual freedom has been lost to one by his submitting himself to the organization of society into States has been fully compensated for by the protection afforded by that organized society of the rights he has retained. For, whether they admit it or not, Mr. Gompers, Mr. Howat nor anyone else can maintain that the organization of society into States has been anything but a simple matter of surrender by the individual of one right after another, as it was found in the complexity of things that they conflicted with the rights of the whole, in return for the protection by the State of the absolute and inalienable rights of each.

The inalienable rights are generally regarded to be that a man may live, be secure in his person and family, be free of restraint in his movements so long as they do not interfere with others, and, to an extent, to be secure in his property. It is accepted by all, probably by Mr. Gompers himself, that any other rights claimed by the individual are relative—that is, qualified by his membership in society. The facts are that in our present scheme the individual has practically no absolute right, not even to live. He may breathe freely, but suppose his breath be tainted with an obnoxious odor, then he may be guilty of nuisance if he exhales the gas from his lungs in the face of another; so we see that even the right to breathe is qualified. He has the right to his own life, but suppose the country be attacked by a strong enemy, then the government may call him to arms which may mean the loss of that life—even the right to live bends before the needs of the whole mass. There is no move a man may make but must be taken with due consideration of the rights of others. This may be thought to be hampering, but he is fully compensated by the protection afforded by the system at the time when he is one of the "others." For instance, you may be standing in the midst of a vast barren waste; you desire to throw a stone; you may do so, freely; but if another be standing at the point where the stone is designed to fall, you no longer have the right to throw the stone. The one who desired to throw the stone has lost a small right, but the one who might have been hurt by the missile has been protected in the security of his person. That protection is furnished by organized society, speaking in the mass and through regularly constituted tribunals.

When men lived in caves and each was his own government it was not so; but ages ago man intelligently concluded that he would find his own happiness and make progress only by organizing—yielding some of the rights and functions

theretofore exercised by the individual to the organized mass, and relieving himself of the task of protecting himself, and giving himself time and opportunity for development of his talents. And as he has progressed man has found it just and wise to yield more and more as an individual, and strengthen and upbuild more and more as a State, so that every well marked step has been evidenced by the yielding of some right in return for better or more protection of other rights retained. The races which have advanced in civilization are those which have yielded most—the savage in the wilds of Africa still possesses all the rights he started with; but he has to defend them with the might of his arm alone. This yielding of the personal right for the good of the whole is the mark of civilization, or progress, of high moral sense, of willingness to live by order rather than by force.

Just as a few centuries ago man found it just and wise to abolish duelling, so will he, in time, abolish war. (The latter would be. ?? ??) But nobody deems it an undue invasion of personal right to forbid the duel, though no doubt there were hot headed ones who at first maintained that they were being grossly abused because not permitted to shoot each other at pleasure. I am informed that there are still regions in the Blue Ridge Mountains where line fence troubles are settled at the points of rifles and no obligation to take the troubles into court is recognized, but that position is not supported elsewhere. No, we have yielded the right of personal combat. We are all in favor of abolishing war, we settle every kind of personal controversy by the intervention of our courts, and on all those propositions practically all thinking persons are in accord.

There are many more reasons why the right of personal fighting should be yielded in the matter of industrial controversy than in duelling or line-fence troubles or fusses over spotted calves. Those things fade into comparative insignificance as disturbers of society at large beside the wreck, ruin and loss enfield of honor may run red with the blood of suing from a prolonged strike or lockout. The duellists and nobody else be hurt except as one's sensibilities are shocked when he reads of the affray in the newspaper; neighbors may fall out and even fight over a white and red calf without causing any serious injury to society; two mountaineers may resort to shots over any trouble fancied or real with loss only to themselves and not even disturb the peace; but the strike and lockout go to the very heart of our commercial life, and the burden is borne by every man, woman and child alive. The only persons who entirely escape are dead persons, or the thing touches the very nerve-ends of industry, made over sensitive by past troubles, and with the touch a sort of paralysis results, spreading and

Let us be sensible. Let us remember that as yet none of the States which have moved in the direction of setting up courts to settle industrial controversy have gone so far as to forbid any individual quitting his job for any cause imagined or actually existing. It is only the concerted action of more than one that is forbidden, though I am firmly of the opinion that we might justly go much farther than that. And let us look at the strike and lockout as forms of fighting (as they are) and consider them as such in the light of the history of the development of the race.

If we keep our senses we will conclude that the right of babies to an uninterrupted supply of wholesome milk, the right of old persons and invalids to be insured the comforts of heat produced by coal, the right of people of all ages and conditions to have their daily food—that these rights are greater from the standpoint of a moral civilization than the right to strike. We will go farther, and conclude that the right of the vast and complex business world to send and receive its mail, the right of industry to an adequate supply of materials delivered on time, indeed, the very right of other workers to the continuity of their employment—that these immensely transcend the mere right to quit claimed by one or a group. And the natural corollary of those propositions is that the lesser must yield to the greater.

What an individual or a group may thus yield or what may be taken by law is not loss if compensation in other protection be provided. And as it is axiomatic that for every wrong there is a remedy, so the taking or yielding of any such right as that of the strike must be only for the protection of other rights. It follows that the one yielding is sure to be compensated, for the next time the issue is presented he may be one of the consuming public (as, indeed, he always is) or one of those who desire to keep on working, and the supply of raw materials necessary to keep his job alive is guaranteed.

It can be done only by means of courts. The writer has great faith in courts, boards of arbitration and all regularly constituted agencies for settling controversy; he rests confidently and securely upon the orderly procedure, the calm, dispassionate consideration and conclusion, the impartiality and disinterestedness, and, above all, the intelligence, with which legally constituted tribunals are bound to approach, consider and determine every problem of controversy brought before them. Our courts are at once the fruit of and index to human progress toward sanity of living and a real and lasting civilization, for only by preserving the integrity of the courts and the confidence of the people in them and in their judgments may we be safe from chaos. This belief and confidence must be shared by every true lover of order and, indeed, of liberty. So in the setting up of a competent tribunal, contemplated as the basic unit around which the new idea becomes definite, we are

but taking another step in the development of the race and its culture. It does involve the sacrifice of a right heretofore deemed to be fully legalized, but never, since our present industrial system was developed, a soundly moral right. There is, therefore, no undue invasion of right; there is full compensation afforded by the protection of the individual or the group in one or more of the many other capacities in which one may be a part of the mass. The plan is just, it is moral, it is reasonable, and it accords at all points with the historical growth of mankind.

Any objections to it must of necessity ring hollow. The man who has suffered at the hands of a corrupt court has a grievance, but he who, before his case has been heard, refuses to submit his brief and complains of "enslavement" admits the weakness of his cause and condemns himself.

Business Conditions Better.

New York, March 18.—The Credit Guide analysis of business conditions throughout the country shows both a marked increase in number of orders and a very healthful tendency to continuous increased purchases. Wholesalers are less reluctant in sending out their road salesmen. Orders from the traveling men are larger in number and greater in monetary volume. The men's and women's clothing industry at large has in the past few weeks been steadily improving and the manufacturers are more sanguine about the near future than ever before, although seasonable purchases still are somewhat behind. Manufacturers in all industries are expressing themselves as being hopeful for a greater volume of business than ever before of the building legislation, which will place at work many thousands who are presently unemployed.

The Credit Guide order department shows that for every 1,000 orders received in the women's wear this week, there were 834 last week, and in the men's wear for every 1,000 orders received this week there were 921 last week. The carpet and floor covering industry reported considerable betterment. The orders in this industry ran about five per cent greater than last week.

Reports from wholesalers and manufacturers throughout the country indicate a marked improvement in the payment of past due accounts as compared to the previous week. On the whole the betterment is to the extent of about 30 per cent.

The analysis of commercial failures and general business conditions for the week show there were only four more commercial bankruptcies reported days as compared with the previous week. The total defaults were 5,245 as against 520 last week and 593 the week previous. The average liability for the week was slightly under that of the previous week and there were fewer firms with liabilities of \$250,000 and over. The average indebtedness was approximately \$23,750 each as against \$24,000 last week and \$25,250 the week previous.

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What Costs Should Be

(By H. K. Hallett, Superintendent, Wateree Mills, Camden, S. C., in "Builders.")

A standard or predetermined costs will serve the following purposes:

The foundation for setting selling prices.

The incentive to manufacture for the price set.

A gauge of efficiency in manufacturing.

A gauge of selling efficiency.

A common unit of measurement so that all cost information can be brought to the focus.

Furthermore it will:

Point out the weak spots and show where to bring pressure.

Set up each overseer in business for himself. This makes him realize, as well as the men under him, because he will take them more into his confidence, how much of the company's money he is wasting. It puts a new responsibility on him, and incidentally points out to the management which of their men are really fit for the positions they sold.

Introduce a wholesome spirit of competition between departments and even different mills, if you wish.

Replace guess work with specific knowledge.

Progressive manufacturers realize the viewpoint of cost accounting is changing from retrospection to

prospection, that is, to quote from Mr. Grant: "Too many of our enterprises are still founded on what has been done rather than on what can be done. The real industrial leader must be guided by future possibilities rather than past performances."

Therefore it is coming to the point where executives will not be satisfied solely with obtaining monthly and yearly reports of what has happened in the past. In the near future they will demand the predetermination in a large measure of costs and profits. This will cause the accounting of the future to spend more time in making intelligent forecasts than in recording past events.

Everyone present will agree that you would dislike to award a contract to an engineer for the building of a bridge, we will say, unless he first gave an estimate figure as to its probable cost. Secondly, you would want him to apply his knowledge of past experiences as to stress and strain of the proposed size of the steel girders, etc. You know the value of his past experiences and the collection of scientific data of his associates is invaluable. You also know by his giving you an estimate or predetermined cost his every effort will be to keep within the figure of the appropriation, and where there is no standard fixed

there is no incentive to do the work efficiently or to keep the cost to any definite figure.

A Budget System Valuable.

This same principle applied to manufacturing problems will prove economical. In a mill where standard costs are used, instead of working haphazardly toward more or less blind ends, every member of the organization is provided with definite incentives, responsibilities and records of real accomplishments.

In comparison with the regular costs a budget system is exceedingly beneficial to the mill superintendent. Let me illustrate by showing the disadvantages of the old system by once more quoting from Mr. Gantt:

"Most of the cost systems in use, and the theories on which they are based, have been devised by accountants for the benefit of financiers, whose aim has been to criticize the factory, and to make it responsible for all the shortcomings of the business. In this they have succeeded admirably, largely because the methods used are not so devised as to enable the superintendent to present his side of the case. One of the prime functions of cost-keeping is to enable the superintendent to know whether or not he is doing the work he is responsible for as economically as possible, a function which is ignored in the majority of

cost systems now in general use."

For a superintendent to work "as economically as possible" it is necessary for the costs to distinguish between expenses for which he is directly responsible and those over which he has no control, and also, to state whether he is producing economically, it is of assistance to him to have a standard to which may be compared the actual expense. It is obvious that a "post-mortem" or retrospective cost system does not furnish this advantage.

There should be more co-ordination of worth while results in the whole organization. We have seen evidences of the value of this from the monthly reports of the Research Company on manufacturing problems, but there are other results from the individual mills, such as personnel problems, costs, etc., which if analyzed in the main office and important details sent to the whole organization would prove of great benefit.

Now at Addison and Wateree mills we have been working under a predetermined labor and supply cost, which, perhaps wasn't so scientifically figured out as a modern cost accountant would require, but nevertheless it is a beginning and I would like to explain how some of the details as to how it was established, and some of the results.



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Knowledge of trade requirement—Fitting of the product to that need—Constant development of new and economical applications or forms of usage—Thus, an alert organization influences and maintains a healthy demand for its offerings.

By the collaboration of a highly intelligent field force and an expert laboratory staff problems confronting patrons and prospects are solved—timely suggestions often brought to bear.

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When the period of depression hit the country everyone realized the necessity of lower costs and more economical manufacturing and it was suggested that we adopt the weekly bogie system on labor and supplies, which, as previously mentioned, were the items for which we were directly responsible at the mill. A weekly system was logical, because we wanted information promptly and the pay roll and production reports were figured weekly.

Setting the Bogie.

To set a just budget two main things are necessary: First, a careful study of past performances; second, an exhaustive survey of present conditions. With these in mind we first made out a standard labor and supply schedule for each department. In every instance in consultation with the overseer, and no figure was set as a standard, either in production, labor or supplies unless the overseer agreed, because we felt if he couldn't be shown he wasn't shooting at an impossible mark his necessary co-operation would be lost. Because we had always been frank with them in all matters pertaining to the costs of their department and the mill as a whole, they realized the absolute necessity of decreasing the number of hands where possible and increasing the efficiency of those remaining.

Standard Supply Costs

The next step was the establishing of a standard supply cost. Here it was necessary to take "past per-

formance" as a basis, so we went back over the supply records for six months, perhaps a year would have been better. For example, take burlap, we figured the amount of cloth we could get in a bale than the amount of burlap, paper and twine it would take to cover it. From our estimated production we could tell how many bales we would produce per week, and consequently arrive at our bogie supply figure for these articles used in the cloth room.

Ways and means were discussed as to probable decreases in the average supply figures found, such as interesting the section men in using less supplies by giving weekly the actual dollars and cents used on their prospective sections. As long as this was to be a weekly bogie the overseers were particular to see that certain articles were prorated; for instance, a barrel of oil, which would last the card room a month was not charged to that department during any one week, but divided into four weekly payments so as to prevent too great a fluctuation from the standard.

Standard Production.

Next a standard production was set. The estimates were obtained under standard conditions, and we felt they represented not only what had been done, but approximately at least what could be done. As practically every job in the mill is on a piece rate basis we could figure nearly a definite amount of production for a definite amount of pay.

With our predetermined produc-

tion, labor and supply figures set, we then proceeded to compare these with our actual weekly figures. Our bogie was signified by red figures for each item. First was a column for the bogie production, then the actual production, next the bogie labor cost per pound, then the actual, and the same for supplies. At the bottom of the sheet was a summary comparing the actual with the standard, showing the loss or gain, and there was also a percentage showing the efficiency of the total mill in relation to the bogie. This percentage is one of the most concrete and valuable developments, because it brings the comparison of the expected results with the actual to a focus, and can really be termed the barometer, the status of which can be determined at a glance.

Attached to this sheet was another showing the actual supplies used in each department. These two sheets were given to the overseers weekly and discussed at our regular meetings, and the results we believe have proved their worth.

Results Obtained.

Take production and labor. In February, 1919, we had 163 hands on our pay roll producing 80 pounds of finished cloth per hand per week. In June, 1921, we had 125 hands who were producing 152 pounds of cloth per hand, or in other words, from 38 less hands we manufactured 72 more pounds of cloth per hand. Now of this decrease in the number of operatives and increase in efficiency part was caused by the installation

of Draper looms, but the majority of the balance result from studies which grew out of the bogie system. The operatives have benefited by the increased efficiency as has the mill, with a resulting better spirit of co-operation.

Let's take a specific example of where the bogie showed at once an increase in actual labor cost over the standard. Our spooling cost per pound was about a quarter of a cent high. Upon investigating we found instead of paying for 256 bobbins per box, we were actually paying for less, or about 220. This is to be corrected by paying on a pound basis instead of the box. Without a standard for comparison this situation could not have been discovered so readily, which shows that retrospective costs have their place, and are of value when nothing better is obtainable, yet they are of minor importance contrasted with comparisons with standards based upon what the cost ought to be, rather than what it was.

When the Standard Was Exceeded.

Now look at the supply question for a minute. For illustration, we find in comparing the actual with the standard, we have lost a fraction of a cent per pound. The card and spinning rooms compare favorably with the bogie, but the weaving is high. Turning to the sheet showing each individual item of supplies used we find more shuttles for the week than we think necessary. The looms are examined and we think conditions such as to neces-

(Continued on Page 27)

A Show Without Exhibitors would be of little value.

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Loom Fixer to Overseer

Written exclusively for Southern Textile Bulletin by "Old Fixer", a man who has had long & varied experience in this work

Manufacture of Cloth for Sporting Goods.

There has been a demand for cloth to be used in the making of shirts, blouses, trousers and capes for autoists, golfers, tennis players, and for general outdoor sporting. The writer was employed in a mill engaged in the manufacture of blankets, cotton flannels, and similar textures that prospered by changing its product to sporting goods when the demand for the regular goods fell off to a condition where it seemed to be attractive. Usually the buyer of these goods looks for fancy checks, stripes, hairline effects and kindred designs. Some sample designs of this class are shown in the accompanying drawings. The stock for all three is similar. The warps are made of 5 run yarn composed of 40 per cent wool, 40 per cent cotton and 20 per cent shoddy. The batches are thoroughly mixed in the picking room and given a hard twist in the spinning. In the making of the warp for the design in Figure 1 the ed as if the mill would have to shut down. Fabrics for sporting purposes stripes are made with 6 ends of brown, the body with 10 ends of grey and the intervening hairline with 2 ends of scarlet. The warp is drawn in a number 9 reed, 4 threads to a dent, 70 inches wide in the loom, and 2520 threads in the warp. It is woven 40 picks to the inch. The filling is 5 run, and corresponds to the warp in colors. After the goods are taken from the loom they are scoured to remove foreign substance and then subjected to the fulling mill where they are given sufficient fulling to make the texture compact and firm.

The cloth is gassed long enough to raise a fair nap and then sheared with a view of getting the face cropped without entirely removing the soft surface so desirable in sporting goods. Both wet and dry raising are used to good advantage. If the goods are wet raised more of the fiber has a tendency to spread evenly over the surface of the fabric thus increasing the lustre. Dry raising is more likely to raise the pile to a condition where it can be cut off more readily by the shearing cylinders.

Boiling to Get a Dressed Finish.

Ordinarily this line of goods is not boiled. But in case that a high dressed finish is wanted, the cloth can be wound about a roller or cylinder and boiled for about two hours. Then the cloth is changed end for end on the cylinder and boiled again. This operation gives a lustre to the goods. In some mills

a perforated cylinder is used cloth intended for wearing purposes, through which steam may be admitted from the center. Pressing of the goods comes next with the idea of giving solidity to the texture without exerting as much pressure as is customary with the average

The persons wearing the garments made from the goods want something soft as well as firm and pleasing. A stiff, harsh feeling of texture would never do for sporting garments.

As to the Weave.

Weaves are required for these goods that will give strength to the texture by close interlacing and at the same time not impart stiffness. The sample shown in Figure 1 is woven with a granite type of weave, arranged in the draft accompanying it. This weave always has an even number of threads up and down.

It is produced on eight harnesses with an equal number of chain bars. Almost any of the granite type of weaves would do as well as the one shown as the interlacings are adaptable to the kind of goods under consideration.

Figure 2 is a sample of the goods made on the same plan but varied by using colors of a different shade and another style of weave. The weave is a broken twill effect in which the number of harnesses up always equal the number down resulting in a well balanced interlacing of the warp and filling threads so essential to goods of this class. The weave is for 8 harnesses and 8 bars.

Figure 3 is a sample of cloth made with the yarns composed of practically the same proportions of stock and spun the same number. But the lay out of the warp and filling is different and the weave is changed. The warp is made 16 threads dark colored ends and equal number of ends of a lighter color. Black and white could be used or a grey and brown or other colors. The check is formed crossing the colors with the same number of picks of filling. Two shuttles will be required for the check and if it is desired to put in an intersecting thread between the checks, a third shuttle will be needed as well. If this warp is made up of an old gold and a lighter colored stripe and crossed with similar filling, a marketable checked pattern for golf suitings will result. The warp chain for this texture is also shown, and consists of a cassimere twill effect, for 8 harnesses and 8 bars, although the repeat can be obtained with 4 harnesses and 4 bars.

This weave might be varied by using 3,240 ends in the warp, allowing 8 per cent for take up during weaving, 72 inches wide in the loom, warp and filling 6 runs, 60 picks per inch, with weight from the loom about 17 ounces. If underweight, some flecks might be added during the fulling and if over weight the warp can be drawn narrower in the reed. These goods are usually finished with the dry raising process, closely cropped and hard pressed.

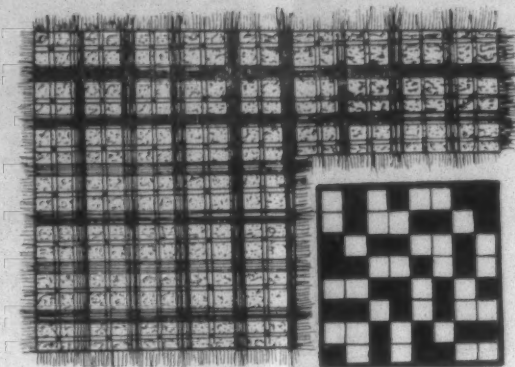


Fig 1

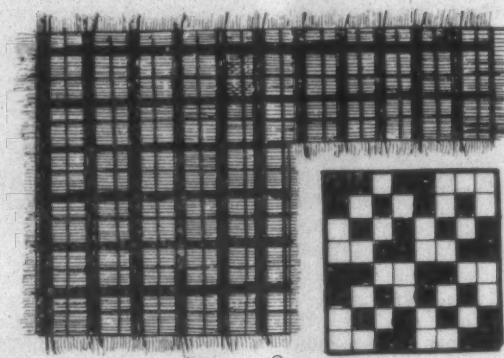


Fig 2

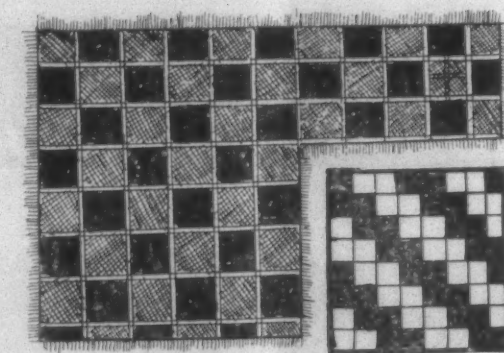


Fig 3

Odd Lots Cotton

Odd lot orders solicited for the purchase and sale of Cotton for future delivery

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Argument in Child Labor Case

(Continued from last week)

As shown by all the authorities cited above, the exclusive character of the State's sovereignty within its reserved powers is the same as the exclusive character of the Nation's sovereignty within the scope of its granted powers. As shown by all those authorities, there are the same implied limitations upon the taxing power of Congress to prevent it from being used to invade or destroy the State's exclusive powers as there are upon the taxing powers of the States to prevent a like invasion or destruction of the Nation's exclusive powers. These reciprocal limitations upon either government are in each case based upon the same ground, the necessity of preserving the sovereignty of the other for the perpetuation of our dual system of government.

Just as the familiar rule holds that a State's power to tax, although not expressly limited by necessary implication, is limited that, for instance, it cannot impose a direct burden on interstate commerce, although it may impose a purely indirect and incidental burden thereon, the very same principles of constitutional law prohibit the Congress from using its taxing power to impose a direct burden or regulation upon a matter within the exclusive scope of the State's authority, although the fact that an otherwise valid statute of Congress has an incidental regulatory effect upon such matters does not render it unconstitutional.

This is the true distinction pointed out in the License Tax cases, 5 Wall., 462, quoted above, wherein it was said:

"No interference by Congress with the business of citizens transacted within a State is warranted by the Constitution, except such as is strictly incidental to the powers clearly granted to the Legislature."

An otherwise valid exercise of the Federal taxing power will not be invalidated by reason of the fact that it has the effect of strictly incidental interference with a matter within the exclusive power of the States, but there is no constitutional authority for a direct, primary, or destructive interference by Congress, through pretended exercise of its taxing power or any other power, with matters within the exclusive scope of the State's sovereign authority.

We conclude that in our dual system of government no power exists in either the National or State Government to enact a law the necessary effect of which would be a direct invasion of or encroachment upon an acknowledged exclusive power of the other.

The Standardization of the Ages and the Regulation of the Hours of Labor of Persons in Mines and

Factories Within the States is an Exclusive Power of the States to Which the Federal Authority Does Not Extend.

This has been specifically decided in the recent case of *Hammer v. Dagenhart*, 247 U. S., 251, wherein this court held unconstitutional the former Federal Child Labor Law, which, under the guise of a regulation of interstate commerce, had the necessary effect to standardize the ages and to regulate the hours of labor of children in mines and factories.

The court first held that the thing intended to be accomplished by the statute—its necessary effect—was to standardize the ages and regulate the hours of labor of children in mines and factories within the State, saying:

"The thing intended to be accomplished by this statute is the denial of the facilities of interstate commerce to those manufacturers of the States who employ children within the prohibited ages. The act in its effect does not regulate transportation among the States, but aims to standardize the ages at which the children may be employed in mining and manufacturing within the States."

And again:

"In our view the necessary effect of this act is, by means of a prohibition against the movement in interstate commerce of ordinary com-

mercial commodities, to regulate the hours of labor of children in factories and mines within the States, a purely State authority."

The court then specifically held that the standardization of the ages and regulations of the hours at which children might be employed in mines and factories within the States is a matter within the exclusive power of the States and a matter to which the Federal authority does not extend. It said:

"The grant of authority over a purely Federal matter was not intended to destroy the local power always existing and carefully reserved to the States in the tenth amendment to the Constitution."

"Police regulations relating to the internal trade and affairs of the States have been uniformly recognized as within such control. 'This,' said the court in *United States v. DeWitt*, 9 Wall., 41, 45, 'has been so frequently declared by this court, results so obviously from the terms of the Constitution, and has been so fully explained and supported on former occasions that we think it unnecessary to enter again upon the discussion.' See *Keller v. United States*, 213 U. S., 138, 144, 145, 146. *Cooley's Constitutional Limitations*, 7 Ed., p. 11. * * *

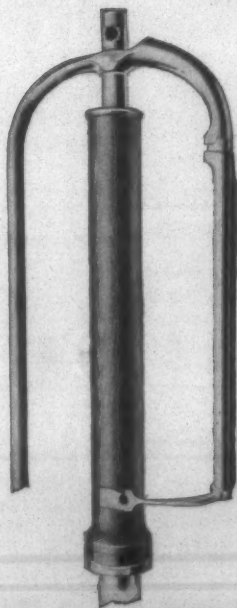
"And in *Dartmouth College v. Woodward*, 4 Wheat., 518, 628, the same great judge (Marshall) said:

(Continued on Page 12.)

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Discussions by Practical Men

April Contest.

The April contest which we will conduct on the subject "If I Were Building a Mill" bids fair to be one of the most interesting we have ever conducted, and is already creating much interest among the mills.

Many practical mill men who are capable of giving splendid ideas on the building of a mill, hesitate to enter any contest because they feel that they are unable to write as well as some other men. We wish to emphasize the fact that no man should hesitate to enter this contest because he feels he is not a fluent writer. Details of spelling, punctuation and similar items will be taken care of in this office. We are anxious for every mill man whose experience and training have taught him what to use and what to avoid in building a mill, to write a paper for the contest.

For the benefit of those who are planning to write a paper on "If I Were Building a Mill," the following suggestions are given to give a better idea of what the contest is intended to develop:

Suggestions.

- (1) What kind of goods or yarns would you make? State briefly your reason for preferring to operate a mill on those goods or yarns.
- (2) What special or unusual features would you have in your mill building? Do not use space to mention things that are usual in all mill buildings.
- (3) Opening and lapping machinery. How would you arrange your opening system? What specifications and speeds would you provide on your lappers.
- (4) Cards. How much would you card per day? What speeds and specifications would you fix on the cylinders, licker-ins, etc.?
- (5) Drawing frames. Would you use one or two processes, leather or metallic rolls? What front roll speeds would you fix?
- (6) Roving machinery. How many processes and what sizes would you use? Have you any special ideas about the specifications or the arrangements of the roving machinery.
- (7) Spinning machinery. Band driven or tape driven spindles? What gauge and size of ring? What other specifications? How should the frames be driven? There are many other specifications to be considered on spinning frames.
- (8) Spoolers. What form of tension? Other specifications, including size of spool.
- (9) Warpers. Specifications of beams warper if for cloth mill or ball or denn warper if yarn mill.
- (10) Twisters (if yarn mill or duck mill). Give gauge, number of spindles, size of rings, etc.
- (11) Slashers. Give specifications including method of handling sizing.
- (12) Beaming machinery if colored goods mill.

(13) Looms. Give specifications but do not give the name of the maker of the looms.

(14) Cloth room and finishing machine. Give method of handling, inspection and baling.

(15) Any ideas you may have relative to efficiency in handling the stock as it passes from machine to machine through the mill.

Questions for Weavers.

Editor:

I would like to ask two questions in your valued paper, as follows:
Can 40-inch goods be made successfully on 40-inch looms?

What should be the life of twine harness on 20s warp 56 picks per inch?

A.

Importance of Good Carding.

Editor:

I have just finished reading the discussions that took place at the last Carders' Meeting in Charlotte and some of the questions were very interesting and the answers given show the mill men in the South are awakening to the fact that good carding is the life and success of any mill that pays strict attention to that department. One of the first things necessary is to know what numbers of yarn is to be manufactured and have the clothing of the cylinder, doffer and tops clothed with the proper wire. For instance, we take 20s to 30 yarn giving a range of 10 numbers. Now, for those numbers I would use No. 100 for the cylinder, the doffers and tops, No. 110, and have a draft of not less than 100 for middling cotton staple $\frac{3}{4}$ to 1 inch, the length of the staple to be determined if the yarn was for warps or hosiery.

Now again comes the important question that has been neglected in the past—production. One hundred pounds can be properly and thoroughly carded on a 40-inch card in 10 hours. This is equal to 2½ pounds per inch (width) whereas on the 36-inch wooden top cards 45 pounds per 10 hours or 1¼ pounds per inch (width). With the cards ground at regular intervals and set properly, you will not have knits in your work. Knits don't grow in cotton. They are the results of immature fibres and over production of the cotton gins, especially if the cotton is wet. This causes gin cuts and the curling up of the fibres into very small balls, sometimes winding themselves around a long fibre. After the bales are packed and stored in our warehouses they become dry and stick to the fibres and are hard to get off, especially so if you are carding heavy or if you use too short a draft on the cards.

Now, get this in your head: The

only cleaning points on a card are the licker-in and comb blade. The licker-in combs foreign matter adhering to sides of the fibre, dropping it into the mote and fly box, delivers the fibres to the cylinder in a rather jumbled mass which comes in contact with the points of the tops that are dragging back owing to the high speed of the cylinder as against the slow speed of the top. This has a tendency to deliver the fibres in a parallel. Then the comb beats down in order to strip the doffer and in so doing, knocks out loose knits and sand that is still in the web. Any cleaning that the sliver, roving or yarn gets after leaving the cards is due to the friction of drafts of rolls (see roll beams) or probably at your spoolers if guides are set close and there you may be chaffing the yarn.

Now, let us take up the question of variation. Why, I dare say that at some time when the card hands get in a hurry we have 100 per cent variation due to the fact that the lap ends are double in and again the lap runs nearly out. The first yard run off a lap causes more variation than all the balance. This is due to the fact that in handling they are usually made rough from coming in contact with the men's garments. Then the tension on the lap from carrier roll to feed roll is either slack or too tight. As to stripping I have found by stripping out and let it run on the floor by the time the second is stripped, the sliver of the first card is about up to the standard weight and I am a great believer in stripping three times a day (10 hours) as in the olden days when we had no screens under the cylinders. Now, since the automatic stripping devices are in vogue, it takes less time and you will surely make better yarn. The longer the cards run without stripping the more short fibres and trash will be in the finished product.

Now, there is another thing to look to: to keep down variations and that is the hole in sliver plates on drawing and combs. If you expect even work you must have even tension all along the line. A certain amount of draft or stretching takes place at these two points and you should provide yourself with a template and try out these holes and when you find one getting too large, bring it down to the standard. I give the following size drills for slivers on cards:

- 40 grains, No. 27 Drill.
- 45 Grains, No. 25 Drill.
- 40 Grains, No. 21 Drill.
- 55 Grains, No. 19 Drill.
- 60 Grains, No. 16 Drill.

Drawing:

- 40 Grains, A 31; B 33 Drill.
- 45 Grains, A 30; B 31 Drill.
- 50 Grains, A 29; B 30 Drill.
- 55 Grains, A 27; B 29 Drill.
- 60 Grains, A 25; B 28 Drill.

A — First drawing. B — Finisher drawing.

Some advocate one system of drawing. It all depends how the cotton is treated and doubled before reaching this stage where combers and lappers or doublers are used we gain the same results as

the drawing frame was intended for but in a mill using, say, middling cotton $\frac{3}{4}$ or 15-16 two systems will give a more even sliver. Right here I wish to state the first mill I ever worked in we had but one system of drawing, 3 into 1, but we had the railway head system 12 into one. Now, Mr. Editor, I don't set myself up on high and say I am right. I just write to fill in spare time I have now and give others the benefit of my experience that I have observed in the past 35 years. It is in discussing our own ideas with others that we can improve our minds, for no man liveth unto himself and maketh a success.

Old Top.

Leaks Reduce Profits

Your PRODUCTION as well as the LIFE of your FRAMES depend on the condition in which they are kept. The QUESTION then is, are your FRAMES in need of OVERHAULING?

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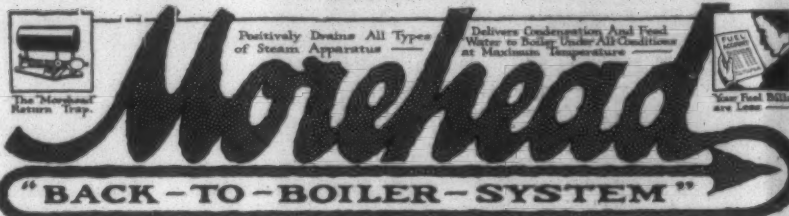
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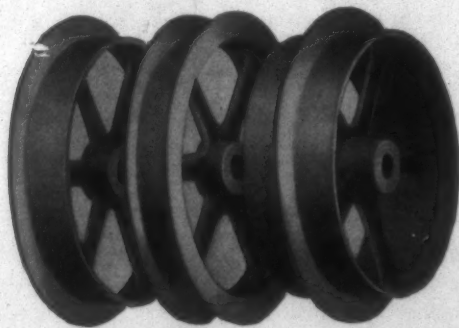
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POWER TRANSMITTING MACHINERY

Argument in Child Labor Hearing.

(Continued from Page 10.)

"That the framers of the Constitution did not intend to restrain the States in the regulation of their civil institutions adopted for internal government, and that the instrument they have given us is not to be so construed may be admitted."

"That there should be limitations upon the right to employ children in mines and factories in the interest of their own and the public welfare all will admit. That such employment is generally deemed to require regulation is shown by the fact that the brief of counsel states that every State in the Union has a law upon the subject. In North Carolina, the State wherein is located the factory in which the employment was had in the present case, no child under twelve years of age is permitted to work."

"It may be desirable that such laws be uniform, but our Federal Government is one of enumerated powers; 'this principle,' declared Chief Justice Marshall in *McCulloch v. Maryland*, 4 Wheat., 316, 'is universally admitted.' * * *

"The maintenance of the authority of the States over matters purely local is as essential to the preservation of our institutions as is the conservation of the supremacy of the Federal power in all matters entrusted to the Nation by the Federal Constitution."

"In interpreting the Constitution it must never be forgotten that the Nation is made up of States to which are entrusted the powers of local government. And to them and to the people the powers not expressly delegated to the National Government are reserved. *Lane County v. Oregon*, 7 Wall., 71, 76. The power of the States to regulate their purely internal affairs by such laws as seem wise to the local authority is inherent and has never been surrendered to the general government. *New York v. Miln*, 11 Pet., 102, 139; *Slaughter House Cases*, 16 Wall., 36, 63; *Kidd v. Pearson*, supra. To sustain this statute would not be in our judgment a recognition of the lawful exertion of congressional authority over interstate commerce, but would sanction an invasion by the Federal power of the control of a matter purely local in character, and over which no authority has been delegated to Congress in conferring the power to regulate commerce among the states. * * *

"In our view the necessary effect of this act is, by means of a prohibition against the movement in interstate commerce of ordinary commercial commodities, to regulate the hours of labor of children in factories and mines within the States, a purely State authority. Thus the act in a twofold sense is repugnant to the Constitution. It not only transcends the authority delegated to Congress over commerce but also exerts a power as to a purely local matter to which the Federal authority does not extend."

III.

The Necessary Effect of This Law is to Encroach Directly Upon This

Acknowledged Exclusive Power of the States.

In construing an act of Congress with a view to determining its constitutionality, it is necessary for the court to consider its natural and reasonable effect.

This is held in the following cases: *Collins v. New Hampshire*, 171 U. S., 30, 33, 34.

Hammer v. Dagenhart, 247 U. S., 251, 275.

In the first case cited this court held invalid a State statute making it a crime to sell oleomargarine that had not been artificially discolored pink. There was nothing in the statute itself to show that the purpose of the Legislature in passing it was to prohibit sales of oleomargarine altogether. But, looking at the natural and reasonable effect of the statute, the court found that to color oleomargarine pink would be to give to that wholesome article of food a nauseating and repulsive color and thus to render it utterly unsalable as a food commodity, and therefore held that the statute, although in the form of a regulation, was in effect a prohibition. It said:

"To color the substance as provided for in the statute naturally excites a prejudice and strengthens a repugnance up to the point of a positive and absolute refusal to purchase the article at any price. The direct and necessary result of a statute must be taken into consideration when deciding as to its validity, even if that result is not in so many words either enacted or distinctly provided for. In whatever language a statute may be framed, its purpose must be determined by its natural and reasonable effect."

The same doctrine and the same authority was reaffirmed and applied to the construction of acts of Congress in the late case of *Hammer v. Dagenhart*, 247 U. S., 251, wherein it was said:

"A statute must be judged by its natural and reasonable effect. *Collins v. New Hampshire*, 171 U. S., 30, 33, 34."

The necessary effect of this law is the same as that of the former Child Labor Law, declared unconstitutional in *Hammer v. Dagenhart*, namely, to standardize the ages and to regulate the hours of labor of children in mines and factories.

In the *Dagenhart* case the court held unconstitutional the Keating bill, Act September 1, 1916, C. 432, 39 Stat. 675. It held that this act, under the form of a regulation of interstate commerce, was really in effect a regulation of the employment of child labor within the States.

That act purported to close the channels of interstate commerce to—

"any article or commodity the product of any mill, cannery, workshop, factory, or manufacturing establishment, situated in the United States, in which within thirty days prior to the removal of such product therefrom children under the age of fourteen years have been employed or permitted to work, or children between the ages of fourteen years and sixteen years have been permitted to work more than eight

hours in any day, or more than six days in any week, or after the hour of seven o'clock postmeridian, or after the hour of six o'clock ante-meridian."

It will be noted that that statute did not in terms prohibit the employment of children under fourteen years of age or the employment of children under sixteen at night. The manufacturer or mine owner was free to employ children within these ages and to ship and sell the product of their labor within the State. He could even ship the product of their labor in interstate commerce if he waited thirty days. However, the court held that the necessary effect of this provision would be not to stop the movement of goods in interstate commerce, but to force the manufacturer and mine owner to conform to the Federal standard of ages and hours of labor of children.

The Supreme Court having held this Keating bill unconstitutional as being in effect a regulation by Congress of a matter within the exclusive regulatory power of the States, and as being an unauthorized encroachment on the sovereign authority of the States, Congress attempted to achieve the very same object, almost immediately after the decision, by a use of the taxing power instead of its power over interstate commerce. The effort to regulate by Federal enactment these purely internal matters under the commerce clause having failed, the bludgeon of the Federal taxing power, armored with the dicta as to the unlimited extent of this power to which we have already adverted, was brought into use, and with it Congress sought to bring the domestic institutions and industries of the States into conformity with its idea of what should be a uniform regulation of the employment of children; to regulate a matter over which it had already been adjudged to have no control, and thus sought to recall and nullify the decision of this Court in the Dagenhart case.

In the fact of that adjudication, it sought to assume an authority which has never been delegated, on the specious assumption that the taxing power has unlimited scope, which enables Congress to project the authority of the Federal Government into realms clearly barred to it by the Constitution and to do things which are admittedly beyond its power to do in any other way.

Title XII, Federal Tax Act of 1918, takes verbatim from the Keating bill the important regulatory words and inserts them into the body of a tax statute. It enacts that any person operating any mill, cannery, workshop, factory, or manufacturing establishment in which children have been employed within the very same limits as to ages and hours prescribed in the unconstitutional Keating bill during any portion of the taxable year shall pay for that taxable year, in addition to all other taxes, an excise tax equivalent to 10 per centum of the entire net profits for the year.

It will be noted that the tax is not measured by the amount of products of child labor. If one child within the prohibited ages should

work one hour during the year in a factory employing five thousand laborers the tax would be measured by 10 per cent of the total net profits from the labor of the five thousand for the entire year.

It will further be noted that this statute is even more far-reaching in its regulatory effect than the Keating bill. Under the former statute children could be employed in violation of the Federal regulation provided the products were only shipped or sold in intrastate commerce, or in interstate commerce after thirty days from the employment. But the present statute inflicts its ten per cent penalty, called excise tax, in every case where the Federal regulation as to ages and hours is not obeyed, even though the products of the excised labor never get into interstate commerce.

Looking at these two statutes together, the conclusion is unavoidable that not only their purpose and intent, but their necessary result and their reasonable and natural effect, is the same—that effect declared by this court in the Dagenhart case "to standardize the ages at which children may be employed in mining and manufacturing establishments within the States" (p. 272) * * * and * * * "to regulate the hours of labor of children in factories and mines within the States, a purely State authority" (p. 276).

Just as in the case of Collins v. New Hampshire, although the statute in form purported to be a mere regulation of the conditions in which oleomargarine should be sold, the court held that in reasonable and natural effect it was not a regulation but was an absolute prohibition of the sale of oleomargarine; just as in the Dagenhart case, although the statute in form purported to be a regulation of interstate commerce, the court held that it was not such a regulation, but was a regulation of employment of labor within the States.

Just as under the Keating bill the manufacturer would not cease to ship his goods in interstate commerce, but would cease employing children in violation of the Federal regulation, so under the present act the manufacturer will not pay the prohibitive tax of 10 per cent of his total net profits for the year, but will be at great pains to conform to the regulation of the Federal statute. Interpreting this statute in the light of its reasonable effect, as the courts must, it cannot be found that it will have the effect to raise revenue; it must be found that its reasonable effect will be to standardize the ages and hours of employment of children. No reasonable man would choose to pay the prohibitive tax of 10 per cent in order to be free from the Federal regulation. This is the actual effect of the statute since its enactment, as will appear from the report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue hereinafter referred to.

The only distinction between the

two acts as to reasonable and natural effect is that this act has a far more complete and far-reaching regulatory effect than the Keating bill would have had if it had stood, since the present act is in no way limited in application to cases where goods are shipped in interstate commerce, but purports to enforce the Federal regulation in all cases.

The language of the district court, in its opinion in this case, is very apt:

"In determining that question the necessary result of the statute must be taken into consideration even if that result is not in so many words either enacted or distinctly provided for. In whatever language a statute may be framed, its purpose must be determined by its natural and reasonable effect." Collins v. New Hampshire, 170 U. S., 30, 33, 34.

"The purpose of the act in question appears upon its face. It is disclosed by its title and by its scope and inevitable effect. Through the medium of a tax, Congress here, as through the medium of a regulation of commerce in the act of September, 1916, has attempted to fix the standard of labor for mines, quarries, factories, mills, etc., in the various States. The act was not intended to, nor will it, raise revenue. This was admitted, if not openly declared by its sponsors during its passage through Congress. It was intended solely to prohibit the employment of child labor. Whatever else it may be in theory, it is in

substance and in fact a tax upon the employment of child labor and is so labeled by Congress. The title of the act is "A tax upon the employment of child labor." In other words, it is a frank attempt to regulate a purely internal affair of the States, evidently because in the opinion of Congress the States have not regulated it as the Congress thinks it should be regulated."

Again, in the case of George v. Bailey, 274 Fed., 639, another case in which the same district court held this statute unconstitutional, it is said after quoting from the Dagenhart case:

"There can be no possible misunderstanding as to the meaning of this decision, for it distinctly declared that the right to regulate labor within a State is a State function and that Congress is forbidden by the Constitution to interfere with it."

"After the Dagenhart decision, Congress has undertaken to avoid its effect by enacting section 1200 of title of 'An act to provide revenue and for other purposes,' approved February 24, 1919 (40 Stat. at Large, part 1, page 1057). This section is in the following language (quoting the section):

"It will be noted that this section is practically a reproduction of the material provisions of the Owen-Keating bill; the only difference being that under that bill the product of an establishment using child labor, was forbidden transportation in

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interstate commerce, and in the present act an establishment using child labor contrary to its provisions is subject to a tax of 10 per centum upon the net income derived from its operation.

"The question which suggests itself in the outset is whether the last act is intended to raise revenue. It will scarcely be insisted that such is its object. It is more reasonable to conclude that the purpose of the tax feature is to impose a penalty in order to deter the violation of the child labor provision. It would be rather a non-productive revenue system which imposed taxes, the effect of which would be to annihilate the subject of taxation, or to prohibit the exercise of the privilege for which the tax is levied."

To standardize the ages and regulate the hours of labor of children in mines and factories is not only an acknowledged and adjudged exclusive power of the sovereign States, but it is a power which has been exercised by North Carolina by a full and excellent statutory regulation much superior to the regulation attempted by the Federal statute.

We have already seen that this is a matter exclusively within the power of the States and to which the constitutional authority of Congress does not extend. The State of North Carolina has already, prior to the enactment of this statute, occupied the field of this its exclusive power by a very full and excellent regulation. Consolidated Statutes 5031-5038.

This statute is part of a general chapter entitled "Child Welfare," and the first section creates a Child Welfare Commission, composed of the State superintendent of public instruction, the secretary of the State board of health, and the commissioner of public welfare of the State. It is made the duty of this commission to make and formulate such rules and regulations for enforcing and carrying out the provisions of this article as in its judgment shall be deemed necessary.

Section 5032 forbids the employment of any child under the age of fourteen years "in or about or in connection with any mill, factory, cannery, workshop, manufacturing establishment, laundry, bakery, mercantile establishment, office, hotel, restaurant, barber shop, bootblack stand, public stable, garage, place of amusement, brick yard, lumber yard, or any messenger or delivery service, except in cases and under regulations prescribed by the commission herein created." Employment in bona fide canning clubs is excepted, as in the Federal statute.

Section 5033 prohibits absolutely the employment of persons under sixteen years in any of the named businesses at night and in quarries or mines at any time.

Section 5034 provides for the issuance of age certificates, under regulations by the commission, to protect the employer to the extent of being prima facie evidence of the age of the child and the good faith of the employer.

Inspections by agents of the commission are provided for, obstructions of such inspections are ren-

dered unlawful, and the entire statute is sanctioned by making a violation of any of its provisions a misdemeanor, punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, within the discretion of the court.

Pursuant to this statute, the State Child Welfare Commission created thereby, in executive session, has made and promulgated in a public document, among others, the following rules and regulations which have the force of law in North Carolina:

"1. No child of any age under 16 years shall be permitted to work in any of the occupations mentioned in section 5 (C. S. 5032), before 6 o'clock in the morning or after 9 o'clock at night. This ruling is made mandatory by section 6 (C. S. 5033), and the law gives no discretion to the commission to modify the same.

"2. No girl under 14 years of age shall be permitted to work in any of the occupations mentioned in section 5 (C. S. 5032). The reason for this is that if the womanhood of the State is to be properly conserved in the future, girls of tender age certainly should not be allowed to run the dangers of association inherent in employment in public places.

"3. No child under 14 years of age shall be employed in any of the occupations mentioned in section 5 (C. S. 5032), for more than eight hours in any one day.

"4. Boys between 12 and 14 years of age may be employed in the enumerated occupations when the public school is not in session when it is shown to the County Superintendent of Public Welfare or other authorized agent of the commission that the proposed employment is not to the injury of the health or morals of the child. But in no case shall such employment be legal until a certificate as been issued by the County Superintendent of Public Welfare or other authorized agent of the commission on blanks furnished by the State Commission. Before determining the question the County Superintendent of Public Welfare or other authorized agent, may, if he deem it necessary, require a physical examination of the child by the public health officer or other practicing physician. The Employment Certificate is to be issued only upon documentary evidence or proof of age as required by the commission.

"5. During the time that the public school is in session boys between 12 and 14 years of age may be employed on Saturday and out of school hours on the same conditions as above, provided that such employment does not interfere with their school work. Where school officials have provided for what is known as continuation schools, and where arrangement has been made to make the outside employment a unit of the school work, boys of this age may be, in specific cases, allowed to be occupied in employment during school hours for a limited time, at the discretion of the superintendent of the school."

Further rules and regulations, made and promulgated by the commission subsequently to the foregoing, require that before boys un-

der 14 may be employed, under the foregoing rules, there must issue from the Superintendent of Public Welfare an age certificate, that before the age certificate or the employment certificate shall issue there must be required a school record for the child applicant prepared by a school official or teacher according to the regular form of school record approved by the Department of Education. A further regulation makes it mandatory to have a physical examination in any case of application of child under 16 for employment certificates. It is also provided by regulation that the Superintendent of Public Welfare or other agent of the State Commission shall suspend any certificate for employment when a condition is found that will injure the health or morals of a child pending the action of the commission, or revoke any certificate issued on false evidence.

This regulation by the State is better than the attempted Federal regulation because, first, it is enforced by criminal penalty and is a direct, absolute, and proper police regulation; second, it is a fuller protection of child life, since it does not leave it even possible for an employer to pay a penalty and continue to employ children within the forbidden ages; third, it is elastic, rules of the commission making employment adaptable to particular circumstances, so as to allow beneficial work in moderation by children attaining certain standards of strength and fitness; fourth, it is directly related to the public-school system and the public-welfare system of the State.

As to the comparative merits of this system and the Federal statute, the District Court of the United States for the Western District of North Carolina said, in the opinion in the case of *George v. Bailey*, supra:

"The Child Labor Law of North Carolina is made a feature of the public-school system of the State, thus concentrating the means for the promotion of the mental and the physical welfare of children under one harmonious plan, to be carried out by the agencies provided for in the act, the purpose of which are to foster the health and physical development of children, and at the same time train their minds for future usefulness, and its provisions appear ample to accomplish these ends.

"By comparing the Federal and State statutes it will be readily seen that the latter affords as much protection to the health and physical condition of children as the former, and as stated before the State act co-ordinates its purpose to promote physical welfare, with provisions for mental training, and, further, an important provision of the State statute is the punishment provided for its violation. Instead of undertaking as the Federal act, to make the income of an establishment using child labor illegally, the subject of taxation, it denounces as a criminal offense the violation of its provisions and subjects the offender to a fine or imprisonment, or both at the discretion of the court.

"There can be no doubt as a gen-

eral proposition that the average person is more heedful respecting laws constituting crime than they are those creating civil liability. For this reason the State statute is undoubtedly more capable of prompt execution than the act of Congress, and the expenses incident to it when compared to that of the Federal plan, must necessarily be a great deal less; but, however that may be, the burden incident to the enforcement of the State law, is not a drain upon the Federal Treasury but is borne by the State."

"There could be no reasonable ground for dissenting to what Congress has done, if the action came within the scope of power delegated to the United States by the Constitution; but, as before stated, the Supreme Court has put an end to this question, and has decided in terms not susceptible of difference of opinion that Congress is not authorized to deal with this subject with the view of Federal control, but that such is the function of the several States, each to proceed in its own way.

"The State of North Carolina has undertaken to utilize the power reserved to it by the Constitution of the United States to control child labor within its borders, and through the General Assembly a law which is deemed wise, regulating this character of labor, has been enacted and provision made for its endorsement."

The necessary effect of this Federal statute, if it be sustained, is to destroy the exclusive power of the State of North Carolina and other States to regulate child labor within their borders in such manner as they may deem best.

We have, therefore, this field of regulation adjudged by the highest authority to be a matter within the exclusive power of the States and a matter to which the Federal power does not extend. We have a sovereign State enacting a full and satisfactory regulation in this field, enforced by criminal punishment, rendered elastic and adaptable to the needs and circumstances of individual cases, thoroughly safeguarded in the interests of the child, and closely related with all the important agencies of health, education, and public welfare of the State.

In general outline, the regulations of the Federal and State statutes are the same: no employment of children under sixteen in mines and quarries; no employment of children under sixteen at night; no children under sixteen to be employed more than eight hours a day, and a general age limit of 14 for day work.

The vital difference, however, is that under the State regulation, in cases where boys between 12 and 14 are physically fit, where they have the required school attendance, where proper evidence as to age is submitted, and where the Public Welfare Commissioner upon investigation adjudges that the employment desired will not be injurious to health or morals, there will be issued certificates for employment which absolutely authorize such boys to enter employment and authorize employers to employ them.

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Under the Federal regulation, on the other hand, there is no such provision, and the prohibitive 10 per cent tax would be imposed even in cases where the employment was thus specifically authorized by the State.

The State recognizes, as declared in the regulations of the State Child Welfare Commission, that:

"It is still true that an 'idle brain is the devil's workshop,' and juvenile delinquency arises in nearly all cases from idleness or lack of proper direction of youthful energy."

It therefore authorizes employment of boys between 12 and 14, out of school hours, and with every safeguard as to their morals, health, and education. The Federal regulation cuts straight through at the age limit of 14, without elasticity, without regard for the needs or welfare of the individual case, and prohibits by penalizing the employer of any child under fourteen. The very difference between these two systems shows that the Federal Government is not the authority to establish such police regulation, and that the State governments are.

However, we are not concerned with policy, but with power. We have it adjudged that this field of regulation is exclusively within the scope of State authority. We have the State exercising that power in full and satisfactory manner. And we have Congress enacting a statute, the necessary effect of which is to establish an additional regulation of the same subject-matter which is absolutely repugnant to the regulation which North Carolina has al-

ready made and which it and it alone had exclusive authority to make.

The State of North Carolina, exercising this exclusive power to provide police regulations for the welfare of its people, examines the case of a boy of thirteen and for his own welfare, and under every safeguard, authorizes him to seek employment out of school hours in a certain manufacturing establishment and in like manner positively authorizes the manufacturing establishment to employ that boy. This is admittedly an exercise of the sovereign and exclusive power of that State.

But, if this statute be sustained, the Federal Government takes away from that boy his right to earn a livelihood out of school hours and his right to train himself in habits of industry, granted him by his State, and takes away from that manufacturer the right which has been granted him by the State to employ that boy, by imposing upon the manufacturer a prohibitive 10 per cent tax on his total net profits for the year. No manufacturer will employ such a boy and subject himself to the Federal penalty. The result inevitably follows that the Federal Government has taken from the boy the right which the State has granted and from the State the power to give force and effect to its own law. The State regulation, though admittedly within the State's exclusive power, is nevertheless nullified or rendered impotent by the Federal regulation.

It must be conceded that to ren-

der the Federal regulation valid its enactment must be within the power of Congress and that, since Congress is supreme within its sphere, the Federal regulation must prevail over that of the State. The State regulation must be invalid in every respect in which it differs from the Federal regulation. This necessarily means that the exclusive power of the State over this matter is destroyed. It can only be exercised at the pleasure of Congress. Congress can, if it sees fit, raise the age limit to 16 in all cases and increase its penalty to 100 per cent instead of 10. The so-called power of the State would be at the mercy of Congress. It would be, in the language of Pinkney, "the power to build up what another may pull down at pleasure." It would not be a sovereign power. It would not be an exclusive power. It would not be a power at all, but only a permissive right revocable at the will of Congress.

Such a situation is utterly incompatible with the sovereignty of the States. By all the authorities it is a condition which cannot exist under our institutions. By all the authorities, an act of Congress which seeks to bring about or would have the effect to produce such a condition is an act beyond the power of Congress to enact. It is an act the power to pass which has never been delegated to Congress. It is not therefore the law of the land.

This is not inquiring into the motives of Congress, but looking at the necessary, obvious, and inevitable effect of the statute itself.

But the Government argues that

when Congress has passed a law the courts cannot examine into its motives in order to determine the validity of the act; that Congress in this case has the power to tax and that power may be exercised in its discretion; that the court has no right to consider the motive or purpose with which the statute was passed, whether to raise revenue or as a police regulation purely. The Government argues that when it is said that, although in form a tax statute, this legislation is in effect a police regulation destructive of the rights of the States, that is simply an attack upon the motives of Congress to which this court will not listen.

This is not a question of the motives of Congress, but of the reasonable, natural, and necessary effect of the legislation passed by Congress. The same argument was made in the Dagenhart case, and this court answered it in these words:

"We have neither authority nor disposition to question the motives of Congress in enacting this legislation. The purposes intended must be attained consistently with constitutional limitations and not by an invasion of the powers of the States. This court has no more important function than that which devolves upon it the obligation to preserve inviolate the constitutional limitations upon the exercise of authority. Federal and State, to the end that each may continue to discharge, harmoniously with the other. In our view the necessary effect of this act is * * * to regulate the hours of

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labor of children, in factories and mines within the States, a purely State authority."

The same argument was made by the Government in the district court in the case of *George v. Bailey*, 274 Fed. 639, wherein Boyd, J., held this present act unconstitutional, and the court answered it in these words:

"There can be no criticism of the purpose our representatives had in view in the enactment of these statutes, for it is evident that they were prompted by the highest motives of humanity, accompanied with a desire to protect children from mental and physical deterioration, in order to maintain a standard of manhood and womanhood fully prepared to respond to the obligations and duties resting upon the citizens of this country. There could be no reasonable ground for dissenting to what Congress has done, if the action came within the scope of power delegated to the United States by the Constitution."

It is a question of the effect of this legislation and of the power of Congress to produce that effect, and not of the motives of Congress.

IV.

The Fact That This Effect is Sought to be Accomplished Under Color of a Tax Does Not Bring the Statute Within the Power of Congress and Renders it None the Less Unconstitutional and Void.

All the powers delegated to the Federal Government are subject to the fundamental limitations arising from the system of dual and divided sovereignty established by the Constitution.

We have already seen that the great underlying principle upon which our Republic is founded is the principle of divided sovereignty between the States and the Nation, of a National Government of limited and delegated powers supreme within its sphere, and of state governments retaining in themselves or the people all of the powers of sovereignty not delegated to the Nation and supreme and exclusive in the exercise of those powers.

We have seen that the taxing power of Congress, as well as its other powers, is necessarily subject to the limitations of this fundamental principle, and has frequently been adjudicated so to be.

The test of the constitutionality of an act of Congress is therefore whether it has any obvious and reasonable relation as a means to the accomplishment of an end within the scope of one of the powers so delegated.

This principle of construction was laid down by Mr. Hamilton, when Secretary of the Treasury, in his opinion on the constitutionality of the National Bank Act, and has been followed by this court. In that opinion Mr. Hamilton said:

"The relation between the measure and the end; between the nature of the means employed toward the execution of a power, and the object of that power must be the criterion of constitutionality, not the more or less necessity or futility."

"But the doctrine which is contrary to the consequences imputed to it. It

does not affirm that the National Government is sovereign in all respects, but that it is sovereign to a certain extent—that is, to the extent of the objects of its specified powers.

"It leaves therefore, a criterion of what is constitutional, and of what is not so. This criterion is the end, to which the measure relates as a means. If the end by clearly comprehended within any of the specified powers, and if the measure have an obvious relation to that end, and is not forbidden by any particular provision of the Constitution, it may safely be deemed to come within the compass of the national authority. There is also this further criterion, which may materially assist in the decision: Does the proposed measure abridge a pre-existing right of any State or any individual?"

As Pinkney said in his argument in *McCulloch v. Maryland*,

"The power to lay and collect taxes will not execute itself. Congress must designate in detail all the means of collection,"

and then he proceeds to lay down the criterion of constitutionality in words very similar to Mr. Hamilton's:

"The judiciary may, indeed, and must, see that what has been done is not a mere evasive pretext, under which the national legislature travels out of the prescribed bounds of its authority, and encroaches upon State sovereignty, or the rights of

(Continued on Page 23)

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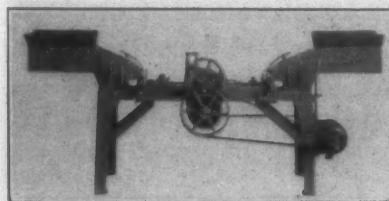
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THURSDAY, MARCH 23, 1922.

A Nervous Time.

We do not know what is going to happen to the 1922 cotton crop but we do know that the cotton world is going to be exceedingly nervous during its growth.

There will probably be some increase in the cotton acreage but a marked decrease in the use of fertilizer.

Our present estimate is 34,000,000 acres against 32,000,000 in 1921 but that does not mean that a large crop will be raised.

We may have perfect weather and may raise a record crop but there is an equal possibility that had weather combined with lack of fertilizer will produce a small yield.

Never in the history of cotton manufacturing would had weather in April and May mean so much to the industry.

It is our belief that the buyers of yarns and goods have smaller stocks on hand than at any time in recent years and believing that they can continue to buy at present or lower prices they feel no need of stocking up.

Should had weather in April or May create a belief in a small crop for 1922 with the assurance of a much higher price for cotton next fall, every merchant and user of yarns and goods will hasten to lay in at least normal supplies and the buying movement could easily put every cotton mill in operation at profitable prices.

Every cotton mill, and especially those with stocks of goods should pull for bad weather during the next two months.

If the reports are true relative to the yarn stocks carried by some mills, they could well afford to pray that it would snow in Texas every day during April.

If had weather should give the 1922 cotton crop, those who had unloaded stocks or sold ahead at present prices will be on the sick list for many months.

New York Cotton Exchange Methods

About two years ago a squeeze was being conducted in New York and Southern cotton dealers who were caught on the short side made haste to ship cotton from Norfolk and Savannah, but when the cotton reached New York they found that members of the New York Cotton Exchange had rented every lighter or means of landing the cotton and had rented all available warehouse space, although they had no need of the lighters or the warehouse space.

The Southern cotton dealers had to settle at enormous premiums with those who had conducted the "squeeze" and within five minutes after the forced settlement the quotation on the squeezed month dropped five cents per pound.

The members whose piety forces them to attempt to save the man who buys ten bales upon the American Cotton Exchange made no objection when such cut throat methods as above stated were used by their members to rob Southern cotton dealers of five cents per pound on a large volume of short cotton.

In 1914, Lewis W. Parker, one of the ablest cotton manufacturers the

South ever produced, bought a large amount of cotton futures for his mills and those on the inside of the New York Cotton Exchange manipulated the market to depress the month that he had bought.

Facing a severe loss by reason of the undue depression of that month, Mr. Parker decided to take up the cotton, that is to call for delivery.

His action at first threw consternation into the Exchange but they put into effect every bit of red tape and every technicality at their disposal and when he finally got his cotton most of it was of almost unspinnable grades. They had also cornered all the cotton warehouse space in New York and Brooklyn so as to put him to additional expense of shipping the cotton elsewhere. Lewis W. Parker paid a large price for his temerity in accepting cotton upon New York Cotton Exchange contracts.

We have told on a few of the things that they did to him but there are men who were associated with him at that time that can tell a tale worth hearing.

We do not want to see the New York Cotton Exchange put out of business and we know that there are many honest men among its members but they should purge themselves before they seek to remove the mote from their younger brother's eye.

McMahon the Hypocrite.

It carries us back to last summer to read in the Providence, R. I., papers the following statement by Thos. Failure McMahon:

"We have never denied the workers the right to work," Mr. McMahon asserted in his Pawtucket address. "We want the mill gates thrown open to those who desire to go back. We never have wanted the mill gates closed."

In the same paper we also note the following:

"The truck carrying workers to the mill became separated from the other machines, however, on Park avenue. As it reached the speedway, it passed lines of men drawn up against the fence. When it was at a point opposite 122 Park avenue, a gang closed in upon it, firing a volley of stones and rocks at the occupants. Some of the strikers attempted to jump aboard.

"Several missiles crashed through the windshield, shattering the glass and cutting Patrolman Cooney, Ruggieri, several women who were in the vehicle and a child, a relative of Ruggieri, who was riding with him on the front seat. As the advance groups closed in on the machine, the main body of the

attackers remained at a distance behind and bombarded the truck."

Hypocrite McMahon says to the world that he stands for law and order but he winks his eye at strikers and inspires them to throw stones and rocks at women and young girls who wished to exercise their constitutional right to work.

McMahon has so little sense that he thinks he can fool the public into believing that he does not inspire the disorders.

Cotton Mills Profits.

While the labor unions agitators around Providence, R. I., were telling the people that the cotton mills were liars and were actually making money the following very pertinent letter appeared in the Providence Journal:

To the Editor of the Journal:

It was bitterly disappointing to read in this morning's Journal the speeches made at yesterday's labor meetings. The same old bitterness and fanaticism and dreary lack of anything constructive.

Why does not someone, on one side or the other, take up the challenge with respect to the demand on the part of operators for unreasonable profits? Personally, the insignificant holding in that form of investment has not paid one penny of interest in something like a year and a half; where that condition obtains when it is practically the sole source of revenue, the resulting hardship is beyond words to express as it usually is invoiced. If those labor leaders are honest in their assertion that mill owners are accumulating excessive profits at the expense of the operatives why do they not enter the lists in competition? The large sums needed to maintain in idleness thousands of families would provide capital for the try-out and a successful showing on the balance sheet would have a double value in providing funds for further increase of such investments and in demonstrating clearly and beyond the shadow of denial the truth of the charge that mill operators had shamefully imposed upon their employees and outraged public decency by their grasping avarice. Clearly, it is up to all who persistently reiterate the charge to offer something in the way of proof and in no way could that be more emphatically done than by demonstrating it through actual operation—with figures on the asset side of the balance sheet.

Then, too, why not start co-operative enterprises, such as other countries have found so successful—build their own houses, make and sell their own garments, dispense their own food supplies, and so forth, and thus drive the hated capitalist out of business? Something constructive and not these everlasting recriminations and unsubstantiated accusations!

(MISS) MABEL F. CONANT.
Warren, R. I., March 13, 1922.

Personal News

Gus V. Tallent has been appointed spinning overseer at the Adams Cotton Mills, Macon, Ga.

C. E. Davis has resigned as secretary of the Fort Valley (Ga.) Cotton Mills.

Wm. Orr has been promoted to overseer of spinning at the Fort Valley (Ga.) Cotton Mills.

Sidney Whittier has been appointed superintendent of the Whittier Mills, Chattahoochee, Ga.

Sam Douglas, from Augusta, Ga., has accepted position of carder at Seminole Mills, Clearwater, S. C.

J. A. Asbell has been promoted from carder to assistant superintendent at Langley Mills, Langley, S. C.

E. E. Smith has resigned as overseer of spinning at the Smyre Mill, Gastonia, N. C.

W. E. Mullis, of Kannapolis, N. C., has become overseer of spinning at the Smyre Mills, Gastonia, N. C.

Mr. Aiken has been promoted carder at Seminole Mills, Clearwater, S. C., to carder at Langley Mills, Langley, S. C.

W. H. Christian has been promoted from Seminole Mills, Clearwater, S. C., to overseer of weaving at Langley Mills, Langley, S. C.

Jack West has been promoted from second hand to overseer of weaving at Seminole Mills, Clearwater, S. C.

J. L. Grant, of Charlotte, has accepted the position of overseer of cloth room at the Maginnis Mills, New Orleans, La.

A. M. Moody, of Etowah, Tenn., has become section hand in spinning and twisting at the Thayer Spinning Company, Chattanooga, Tenn.

F. M. Ward, of the Southern Shuttle and Flyer Company, Charlotte, N. C., is overhauling the flyer frame at Roanoke Mills No. 2, Roanoke Rapids, N. C.

G. A. Tobey has resigned as assistant superintendent at Langley Mills, Langley, S. C., and accepted the position of superintendent at Athens, Ga.

J. T. Carroll has been promoted from superintendent at Whittier Mills, Chattahoochee, Ga., to treasurer and manager, succeeding H. W. Salmon, who died recently.

Frank C. Gurry, manager of the Eatonton, Ga., Mills, has been appointed general manager of the Mills, 1-2, of the Athens (Ga.) Manufacturing Company. Mr. Gurry will also retain his present position with the Eatonton Mills.

G. H. Williams has resigned as overseer weaving at the Walhalla plant of the Victor-Monaghan Mills.

Walhalla, S. C., and accepted the position of superintendent of the Victory Manufacturing Company, Fayetteville, N. C.

Herman Cone Weds Miss Louise Wolff.

The wedding ceremony of Miss Louise Wolff, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Simpson Wolff, of New York, to Herman Cone, of Greensboro, N. C., was solemnized in the grand ball room of the Plaza hotel, New York, by the Rev. Dr. Nathan Krass.

Benjamin Cone, brother of the bridegroom, served as best man and Mrs. Bernard Cone, a sister-in-law of the bride, was the matron of honor. The ushers were Alfred L. Rose, Irving Long, Walter J. Wolff and Clarence Guggenheimer.

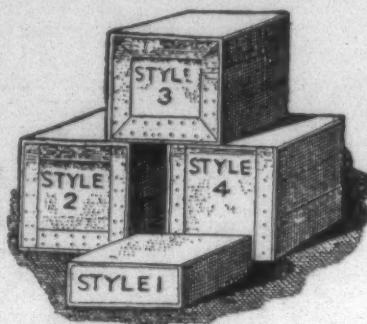
The bridegroom is a son of Mrs. Ceasar Cone, of Greensboro. He is a graduate of North Carolina State University.

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When buying your Wooden Packing Cases, Don't Guess as to whether they will answer your shipping needs.

Study the quality of the material in them. See that they are cut to the size that will give the maximum strength and carrying capacity. Then you'll KNOW that they are the proper Wooden Packing Cases for your business.

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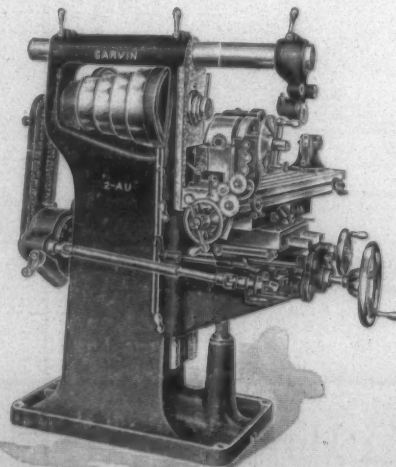
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Ask For The Bulletin

MILL NEWS ITEMS OF INTEREST

Asheville, N. C.—A cotton mill to cost approximately \$180,000 is practically assured for Old Fort, it was learned here. The mill will be equipped with 8,000 spindles and looms for making gingham cloth.

Subscriptions for stock amounting to \$130,000 have already been received. J. G. Stikeleather and Holmes Bryson, of Asheville, and men from Charlotte, Marion and Old Fort are interested in the project.

Roanoke, Va.—The Paul Knitting Mill Corporation, at Pulaski, will ask the State Corporation Commission for an amendment to its present charter, increasing its capital stock from \$100,000 to a maximum of \$400,000, with a minimum of \$100,000. This action was taken at a meeting of the stockholders. A material increase of the plant is contemplated, plans for which are now being developed.

Albemarle, N. C.—The Wiscassett Mills Company of this city has completed the plans and is now purchasing the material for the construction of one of the largest buildings ever constructed by the company, according to reliable information. The building is to be five stories high and of slow burning mill construction and is to be used when completed as a storage warehouse for cotton. Actual construction work will begin as soon as the material is laid down on the ground.

Columbus, Ga.—The Bibb Manufacturing Company has resumed full time operations, after having operated on a four-day per week schedule for some time.

The Muscogee Manufacturing Co. is putting in full time during the day, with a part crew run at night.

The Meritas Mills, in addition to running full day time are also making a one-quarter crew run at night.

The Swift Spinning Mills and the Columbus Manufacturing Company are also going day and night.

Anderson, S. C.—An issue of \$200,000 in 8 per cent cumulative preferred stock of the Anderson Cotton Mills, Anderson, S. C., is being offered to investors by W. C. Langley & Co. Par value of the stock is \$100, redeemable at option of the company at 110 and accrued dividends. Proceeds of the stock sale, it is stated, will be used to retire an issue of \$100,000 one year notes due January 1, 1923, in addition to other corporate purposes.

Los Angeles, Cal.—W. L. Williams, vice-president of the new Imperial Cotton Mill Company, has had actual selling experience in the trade, to jobbers and cutters-up, of over 25 years. He was at one time in charge of the Chicago office of Cone Export and Commission Company, and later represented the Hunter Manufacturing and Commission Company. Samuel L. Deane, a vice-president and production manager, has been in the cotton mill business for 27 years.

It is stated that the Imperial Cotton Mills Company have already secured a site and building for the plant.

In an advertisement, the concern says:

"Since the Imperial Cotton Mill was incorporated to establish a cotton mill industry in Los Angeles long advocated by the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, many of the most astute and farsighted men

prominence in Los Angeles have become identified with this enterprise. These men are not the type who are satisfied with small returns on their investment. Neither do they put their money into blue-sky schemes that may make a fortune. These things, they found out when they investigated the Imperial Cotton Mills.

"1. 200,000 bales of finest raw cotton are grown within a few hours of Los Angeles and shipped East.

"2. Cotton goods are shipped all the way back to the Pacific Coast, where 150,000,000 yards are used annually.

"3. A cotton mill in Los Angeles will save 21 per cent on total sales in freight alone.

"4. Another 2 per cent will be saved on commissions by selling direct.

"5. Altogether 23 per cent will be saved on manufacturing charges.

1920, the company's net income before allowing for dividends amounted to \$1,452,421. Dividends in the amount of \$1,204,366 were paid during the year leaving a surplus of \$248,055. Earnings on the 802,911 shares of the company amounted to about \$1.77 per share. For the first half of 1921, however, the company showed a deficit of \$673,777 after taxes, inventory depreciation and all charges.

Annual Meeting of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers.

The following is a tentative program of the annual meeting of our Association to be held at the Hotel Somerset, Boston, Mass. (note change of place), April 27 and 28.

At 10:00 a. m. Thursday, the program begins with discussion of the Resources of New England.

(1) Power, (2) Transportation, (3) Manufacturing and Community Conditions.

At 2:30 p. m. Thursday, the general topic is on Business Conditions. Tariff, (2) Taxation, (3) Foreign and Domestic Markets.

At 8:30 p. m. Ladies' Night will be held with music and dancing.

At 10:30 a. m. Friday, excursions are made to a number of manufacturing plants in and around Boston. These include:

(1) Waltham Watch Works, (2) Shaw, (3) A Harbor Trip for Business View of the Harbor, (4) Gillette & Company, (5) Gillette Ra-

At 10:00 P. M. Friday there will be a program on Research and Production Costs. At this time Mr. R. T. Assistant Secretary, The National Association of Cotton Manufacturers—in charge of Research, deliver a paper.

At 7:00 p. m. Friday there will be an annual dinner of the Association. The post-prandial promises to be of unusual interest. Reservations for the dinner (tickets \$5.00) should be made of the secretary at any

Knitting Arts Exhibition.

Work is progressing rapidly on details of the Knitting Arts Exhibition to be held in Philadelphia, May 22nd to 26th. The entire policy of the National Association of Hos-

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Improved Dobby Chain



Dobby Cords

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Send Us Your Order To-day

lery and Underwear Manufacturers has been changed this year in handling the exhibition. The details in their entirety have been placed in the hands of Chester I. Campbell, of Boston, who has become well known in the textile field by handling the big International Textile Exposition held in Boston.

In an interview with Mr. Campbell, he expressed great confidence in the success of the big convention of the knitting interests and in the exhibition. "Wonderful interest is being shown in this exhibit," said Mr. Campbell. "While it has been found wise to make decided changes in conditions, arrangement of space, equipment and adjustment of prices, yet I have found hearty co-operation so essential to the success of an exhibit of this character. The mere fact of getting exhibits is not enough. It is just as necessary to get the purchasing trade to attend. In other words, to make it a 'business-getting Show' and that's what we intend to do with it. We are after new business for our exhibitors and thus make the show something really worth while. I feel sure the results will be found to justify my optimism."

Death of Julian S. Carr, Jr.

Durham, N. C.—Julian S. Carr, Jr., president of the Durham Hosiery Mills, died at the Pennsylvania Hotel in New York City at 7:30 Saturday morning. He had been in failing health for more than a year.

Mr. Carr was the son of General Julian S. Carr, commander-in-chief of the United Confederate Veterans, who himself has been very ill with pleurisy at his home in this city. Mr. Carr's wife and his brothers were with him when he died.

He went to New York about five weeks ago on business. Last Monday he was taken with a severe attack of heart trouble and his brothers were summoned to his bedside, his wife having gone with him when he left this city. They were with him when death came. He had previously suffered an attack of heart trouble about three months ago, of alleged incendiary fires in Hen-

Mr. Carr was 45 years of age and was born and reared in Durham. He was a graduate of the University of North Carolina and an alumnus of Harvard. Immediately upon the completion of his education he came home and took charge of a small hosiery mill here, and his energy and superior business acumen made the industry one of the largest in the South. He was president of the Durham Hosiery Mills Company,

with a string of 11 mills throughout the State. He was one of the best known young business men in the South.

Some 18 years ago, he was married to Miss Margaret Cannon, daughter of the late J. W. Cannon, of Concord. His wife survives him with four children, Margaret, Nancy, Mary Ann and Julian, the third. He is also survived by his father, Gen. J. S. Carr, and two brothers, C. M. Carr and Austin H. Carr, and one sister, Mrs. H. C. Flowers, of Kansas City, Mo., besides a large number of other relatives. He was a member of Trinity Methodist church and a liberal supporter of all public causes. General J. S. Carr, who is slowly recovering from an attack of influenza, was crushed by the news imparted by his nephew, W. F. Carr. He stood the shock, however, very well, and there is no perceptible change in his condition, due to the shock, as far as could be learned. He is gradually recovering from the attack.

All of the mills of the chain were closed today in respect for the deceased, and they will remain closed until after the funeral.

Massachusetts Mills Cut Wages.

Lawrence, Mass., March 21.—The wave of wage revision in New England cotton mills struck this textile center today, the Pacific Mills, normally 10,000 persons, and the Everett Mills, which employ 1,200, announcing cuts understood to approximate 20 per cent. The Arlington Mills which has 7,000 workers on cotton and worsted goods, announced at the same time an indefinite shutdown, effective Saturday, because of unsatisfactory business conditions.

The Pacific Mill announcement said that the wage cut had become necessary because business had been falling off since November. The mills have been running on a four-day schedule for several weeks and will resume full time under the reduced wage scales. Continuing, the notice read:

"With hope of stimulating business we have already named prices on all our lines which show us a heavy loss based on the present cost of cotton and wool.

"It is a well known fact that the purchasing power of the country at large, particularly outside of the industrial centers, has been greatly curtailed during the past year. This means that the mills which are producing some of the necessities of life must make goods at a price which can be paid by our customers. If we sell our goods at cost today our prices are nearly twice as high as the pre-war levels.

"It is not generally known that the wages paid our employees in Lawrence are 120 per cent above the scale of 1915 and after the reduction the average wages will still be at least 75 per cent above the pre-war level.

"The country at large expects and demands a further reduction in the wages of the industrial workers of the East and good business and prosperity for all cannot come until this adjustment has been made."

Reports on Wednesday indicated that the textile union would call a strike as a result of above wage cuts.

Nine-Hour Bill Killed in Virginia.

Richmond, Va.—The bill limiting the period in which women may work in factories and other indus-

trial plants in Virginia to nine hours a day failed to pass the general assembly, which has just concluded its biennial session. The present law permits 10 hours a day or 60 hours a week. Advocates of the bill succeeded in piloting it through the Senate with certain amendments which eliminated cotton and woolen mills and also mercantile establishments in towns of less than 2,500 population.

Kerr Bleaching and Finishing Works.

One of the most successful bleaching and finishing works in the South is the Kerr Bleaching and Finishing Company, of Concord, N. C. This company, which was established in 1890, is known as the oldest bleachery in the South and had enjoyed a steadily increasing business since its inception. The company bleaches and finishes a greater variety of goods than any other bleachery in the South doing work for the trade, according to statements by its officials.

This bleachery and finishing plant handles not only ordinary cotton piece goods, but is also nappers of cotton piece goods and makes them up into seamed sheets and pillow cases. The location of the Kerr Bleaching and Finishing Company, at Concord, on the main trunk line of the Southern Railway, is a point particularly in its favor, as it enables the company to receive goods promptly from Southern mills, and also gives it a direct water and rail route to the East, as well as a quick service, through Spencer transfer, to Western points.

At present this concern is giving special attention to pajama checks for athletic underwear and is rapidly building up a reputation for the excellent work that it is doing on this class of goods.

Forty-three Lancashire Mills Defer Dividends.

The reports of 78 Lancashire, England, cotton firms to the end of January, 1922, engaged in the production of cotton yarn only and representing a total paid up ordinary share capital of nearly 11,000 pounds and a spindleage of more than eight millions, show that dividends ranging from 3 1-3 per cent to 20, per cent per annum, absorbing 122,500 pounds, have been declared by 35 mills, while the remaining 43 concerns have been unable to recommend any payment at all.

Monarch Lathe

1 New Monarch Quick Change Lathe, 14' swing x 12' bed

Rockford Drill

1 23' Rockford Sliding Upright Drill

We have the above tools for sale and will make extremely low prices to anyone in the market for same. Phone or write us.

GREENVILLE TEXTILE SUPPLY CO.

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must be one that for simplicity with great capacity and economy in maintenance produces uniformly such conditions that may be determined for the different requirements of the work. In the American Moistening Company's method of humidifying, all such requirements are GUARANTEED.

Our COMINS SECTIONAL HUMIDIFIERS

Our FAN TYPE and HIGH DUTY HUMIDIFIERS

Our VENTILATING Type of Humidifier (Taking fresh air into the room from outside)

Our ATOMIZERS or COMPRESSED AIR SYSTEM

Our COMPRESSED AIR CLEANING SYSTEM

Our CONDITIONING ROOM EQUIPMENT

Our AUTOMATIC HUMIDITY CONTROL (Can be applied to systems already installed)

Our AUTOMATIC TEMPERATURE CONTROL

Are all STANDARDS OF MODERN TEXTILE MILL EQUIPMENTS.

AMERICAN MOISTENING COMPANY

RUSSELL GRINNELL, President

BOSTON, MASS.

FRANK B. COMINS, General Manager

SOUTHERN OFFICE, Atlanta Trust Company Building, ATLANTA, GEORGIA

Argument in Child Labor Hearing.

(Continued from Page 17)

the people. For this purpose, it must inquire, whether the means assumed have a connection, in the nature and fitness of things, with the end to be accomplished."

The same criterion was adopted by Chief Justice Marshall in his opinion in that case. He said: "Let the end be legitimate, let it be within the scope of the Constitution, and by all means which are appropriate, which are plainly adapted to that end, which are not prohibited, but consist with the letter and spirit of the Constitution, constitutional."

That criterion of constitutionality has been adhered to by this court ever since.

An act of Congress purporting to be a tax statute is valid and constitutional only if it have a reasonable relation or be plainly adapted to the end of raising revenue.

The taxing power is given to Congress in these words of the Constitution:

"Sec. 8. The Congress shall have power:

"To lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States."

The purpose of the grant was to enable Congress to raise revenue to pay the debts and provide for the common defense and general welfare.

Applying the foregoing criterion to any act of Congress in the form of a tax statute, the first thing to do is to see if the end aimed to be accomplished is legitimate and within the scope of the power conferred. If the end of the statute is clearly and directly to raise revenue, it is legitimate and within the scope of the Constitution. If it is to establish a police regulation of matters within the exclusive power of the States, it is not. It will be admitted that it is only when the end or object is the raising of revenue that an act of Congress in the form of a tax is constitutional.

The second thing to do in applying this criterion is to determine whether the means adopted by the statute in question have any natural or obvious relation or are plainly adapted to the constitutional end of raising revenue.

That the exercise of a power beyond the constitutional grant to Congress, under the pretext or form of a granted power, is not the law of the land and must be held void, was further held by Marshall in *McCulloch v. Maryland*, wherein he said:

"Should Congress, in the execution of its powers, adopt measures which are prohibited by the Constitution; or should Congress, under the pretext of executing its powers, pass laws for the accomplishment of objects not intrusted to the Government; it would become, the painful duty of this tribunal, should a case requiring such a decision come before it, to say, that such an act was not the law of the land."

Although a revenue act of Congress may be valid as such in spite of the fact that it incidentally interferes with the police powers of the States, this can be so only where it has a real relation to the raising of revenue.

United States v. Doremus, 249 U. S., 86.

This was a case wherein Doremus was indicted under the Harrison Narcotic Act, which required the payment of a license tax of \$1.00 a year to sellers, dispensers, and distributors of certain drugs, and the use of certain forms for recording and publicity of sales and gifts of such drugs, and punishing violations as crimes. The district court, as stated in the opinion, held the statute unconstitutional on the theory that it was not a revenue measure, but was an invasion of the police power of the States under the guise of a tax (page 89).

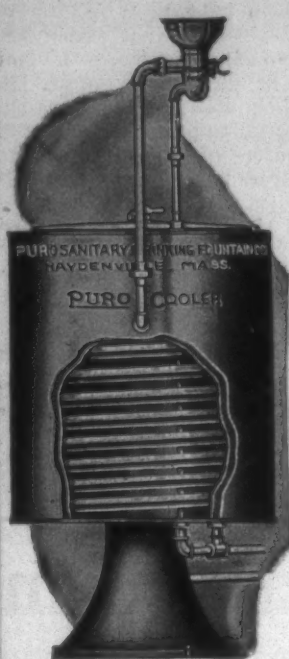
The Supreme Court reversed the decision of the district court, holding that the statute was constitutional because it had a direct and real relation to the raising of revenue, that it was in reality a revenue act. It was said by this court:

"Of course Congress may not in the exercise of Federal power exert authority holly reserved to the States. Many decisions of this court have so declared."

The usual distinction, and the familiar one, that courts cannot concern themselves with the "motives" of the legislature in passing the act, was then made:

"And from an early day the court has held that the fact that other motives may impel the exercise of

(Continued on Page 26)



Southern Agent
E. S. PLAYER
Greenville, S. C.

The humid atmosphere in textile mills causes employees to consume large quantities of water. These employees require cool water supplied in a sanitary manner—the "old tin cup" won't do.

A PURO Cooler with its Sanitary Fountain is the logical dispenser of Pure Cool Drinking water.

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In addition to the above advantage there is no top sway in this or any other Laminar Roving Can. And the silver always coils up evenly inside. We think little need be said about the quality of this Can—the fact that it's a Laminar guarantees that it will be on the job years from now. Make sure also that when you buy fibre trucks, boxes, baskets and cars that your order calls for Laminar Receptacles. We'll send a book on receptacles. Tell us where.

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Over 1,400,000 Spindles Equipped to Date

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Cockley Yarn Preventor

Extra Strength of Yarn

Less Waste

Greater Production

Less Change of Roll Settings

Reduced Cost of Spinning

One-third Saved on Leather Covered Rolls

Better Spinning with Improved Product

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The Metallic Drawing Roll Company
Indian Orchard, Mass.

Order them

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**STEEL SHELVING
and Factory Equipment**

David Lupton's Sons Company
Philadelphia

Mill President Advises Against Large Cotton Crops.

C. E. Hutchison, president of the American Yarn and Processing Company, Mt. Holly, N. C., has written the following letter to J. S. Wanamaker, president of the American Cotton Association:

"Inasmuch as the planting season will soon be here, I am writing you to use every means at your command to keep before the planters the grave consequences which will undoubtedly befall the South if a large cotton crop is planted this year. The sentimental effect of such a course would undoubtedly depress the balance of the unmarketed 1921 crop to a much lower basis than obtaining, and if a moderate yield on a large acreage should result

from the 1922 crop the price will be kept down indefinitely.

"It is a shame that cotton growing, the one great asset of the South, should be its greatest curse. It is up to men like you, who have this matter in charge, to hammer it into the planters of the South, and keep on hammering it until the planting season is past, the great importance of standing together and using common sense in this vital matter. "Another feature almost as important is for the people to keep their cotton off of the market at this time. I doubt if the average planter knows that every time a large cotton merchant buys 100 bales of cotton that he sells the same amount on the New York or New Orleans Exchange. It makes no difference at what price the cotton

is bought, the cotton merchant is protected, for when he sells his spot purchases he buys in the future contracts, and if spot cotton has declined he gets a profit on his future contract against his loss on the spot cotton. This system always keeps more or less cotton on the market by the cotton merchants without regard to how low the market may go, and therefore keeps the spinners supplied to the dismay of the growers. The cotton mills of the South and the cotton growers interests are linked together, and what is good for one is good for the other, for every time we have a break in cotton it is promptly reflected in the price of our goods, and it is very easy to depress prices, but very hard to get them up. "I have advocated for many years

that if the farmers of the South would make their farms absolutely self-sustaining in the way of provisions and feedstuffs, with a little surplus of these, and then plant all the cotton they care to plant, that we would hardly ever have a burden of cotton on the market.

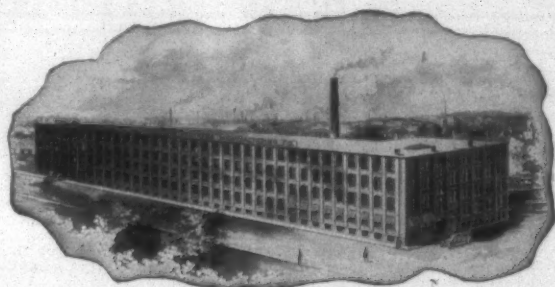
During the first eleven months of 1921, according to the official, provisional figures published by the French Customs Administration, the total value of the exports from France of fabrics of silk and of floss silk amounted to 31,695 metric quintals during the first 11 months of 1921, against 72,226 quintals during the same period of 1920 and 56,404 quintals during the same period of 1913.—Commercial Attache W. C. Huntington, Paris.)

Spartan Sizing Compound Co.

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Tallow and Gums



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Stripper Sheets
Emery Fillets
Napper Clothing
Hand Cards
Top Flats Reclothed
Steel Twin-wire Heddles
All Sizes and Nos. Wire

Card Clothing Mounting Machines
Traverse and Roller Grinders
all accessory
supplies for the Cards

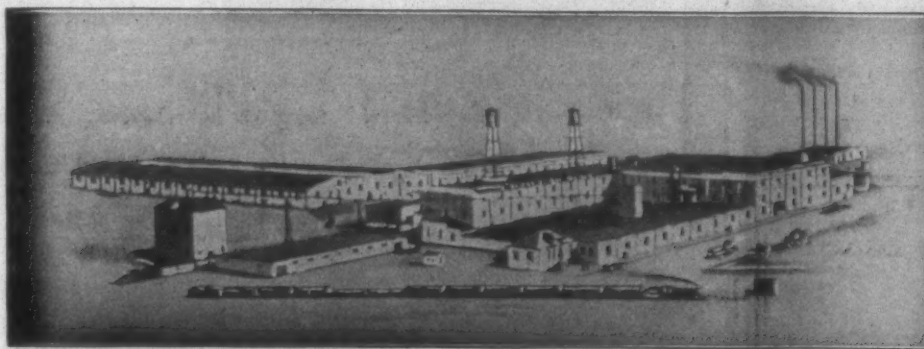
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Claud B. Her, Greenville, S. C.

D. H. Wallace, Greenville, S. C.

A. M. Law & Co.

SPARTANBURG, S. C.

BROKERS

Dealers in Mill Stocks and other
Southern Securities.

For Week Ending March 23, 1922.		
	Bid.	Asked.
Abbeville Cotton Mills	105	105
American Spinning Co.	260	260
Anderson Cotton Mills	77	81
Aragon Mills	220	220
Arcade Cotton Mills	101	101
Arcadia Mills	225	225
Arkwright Mills	100	150
Augusta Factory, Ga.	30	35
Avondale Mills, Ala.	500	500
Banna Mills	100	100
Beaumont Mfg. Co.	200	225
Belton Cotton Mills, pfd.	61	65
Belton Cotton Mills, pfd.	57	65
Brogan Mills	75	75
Calhoun Mills	140	165
Chesnee Mills	150	150
Chiquola Mills	132	180
Chiquola Mills, pfd.	82	82
Clinton Mfg. Co.	103	105
Clinton Cotton Mills	200	200
Columbus Mfg. Co., Ga.	150	165
Cowpens Mills	45	45
D. E. Converse Co.	92	95
Dallas Mfg. Co., Ala.	175	225
Darlington Mfg. Co.	66	74
Drayton Mills	42	42
Dunbar Mills	80	80
Dunbar Mills, pfd.	88	88
Eagle & Phenix Mills, Ga.	125	145
Enterprise Mfg. Co., Ga.	84	90
Exposition Cotton Mills, Ga.	300	300
Gaffney Mfg. Co.	58	65
Gainesville Cot. Mills, Ga.	100	100
Glenwood Mills	100	115
Gluck Mills	101	105
Graniteville Mfg. Co.	110	110
Greenwood Cotton Mills	175	175
Grendel Mills	90	100
Hamrick Mills	120	150
Hartsville Cotton Mills	350	350
Henrietta Mills, N. C.	350	350
Hemlock Mills	100	150
Inman Mills	80	80
Inman Mills, pfd.	93	93
International Mills (par \$50)	30	32
Jackson Mills	150	150
Judson Mills	250	250
Judson Mills, pfd.	98	98
King, John P. Mfg. Co., Ga.	140	160
Lancaster Cotton Mills	200	200
Laurens Cotton Mills	87	100
Limestone Cotton Mills	120	130
Marion Mfg. Co., N. C.	136	136
Marlboro Mills	67	70
Massachusetts Mills, Ga.	146	152
Mills Mfg. Co.	175	200
Molokoh Mfg. Co.	98	98
Monarch Mills	103	107
Newberry Cotton Mills	111	111
Ninety-Six Mills	150	150
Norris Cotton Mills	105	105
Oakland Cotton Mills	100	120
Oconee Mills	125	125
Orr Cotton Mills	84	88
Orr Cotton Mills, pfd.	88	90
Pacolet Mfg. Co.	125	130
Pacolet Mfg. Co., pfd.	95	95
Pelham Mills	50	50
Pelzer Mfg. Co.	100	107
Pickens Cotton Mills	100	100
Piedmont Mfg. Co.	115	115
Poe, F. W. Mfg. Co.	98	98
Poinsett Mills	60	71
Riverside Mills (Par \$12.50)	6%	8
Saxon Mills	75	85
Sibley Mfg. Co., Ga.	45	47
Spartan Mills	108	110
Toxaway Mills (par \$25)	27 1/2	27 1/2
Tucapau Mills	200	200
Union-Beaumont Mills	24	24
Union-Beaumont Mills, 1st pfd.	78	80
Union-Beaumont Mills, 2d pfd.	37	40
Victor-Monaghan Co., pfd.	100	100
Victor-Monaghan Co., pfd.	98	98
Ware Shoals Mfg. Co.	145	151
Watts Mills	110	110
Watts Mills, 1st pfd.	80	80
Watts Mills, 2d pfd.	95	95
Whitney Mfg. Co.	175	175
Williamston Mills	200	200
Woodruff Cotton Mills	155	155
Woodside Cotton Mills	99	99
Woodside Cotton Mills, pfd.	76	76
W. S. Gray Cot. Mills	90	90

Southern Mill Stocks

Quoted By

R. S. Dickson & Company

Gastonia, N. C. Greenville, S. C.

For Week Ending March 21, 1922.		
	Bid.	Asked.
Acme Spinning Co.	90	95
Arcadia Mills	220	220
American Spinning Co.	265	265
American Yarn & Proc. Co.	103	103
Amer. Yarn & Proc. Co., pfd.	100	100
Anderson Cotton Mills	78	81
Arlington Cotton Mills	265	265

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

Aragon Cotton Mills (S. C.)	190	215
Arcade Cotton Mills	110	110
Arrow Mills	110	130
Augusta Factory	35	41
Belton Cotton Mills	60	62
Belton Cotton Mills, pfd.	60	60
Beaumont Mfg. Co.	218	218
Bibb Mfg. Co.	90	101
Brogan Mills	75	73
Clara Mfg. Co.	106	106
Clinton Mfg. Co.	101	107
Cabarrus Cotton Mills	176	181
Cabarrus Cotton Mills, pfd.	102	104
Chadwick-Hoskins Co. (Par \$25)	12	12
Chadwick-Hoskins Co., pfd.	100	100
Chiquola Mfg. Co.	132	135
Chiquola Mfg. Co., pfd.	80	80
Cainoun Mills	140	152
Cannon Mfg. Co.	200	200
Cumax Spinning Co.	135	135
Crescent Mfg. Co. (Ga.)	92	92
Clover Mills	99	106
Columbus Mfg. Co. (Ga.)	160	166
Converse, D. E. Co.	94	97
Darlington Mfg. Co.	66	69
Dixon Mills	100	115
Drayton Mills	40	40
Dresden Cotton Mills	200	200
Duncan Mills	79	79
Duncan Mills, pfd.	87	87
Durham Hosiery, pfd.	85	87
Durham Hosiery "B"	24	24
Eastern Mfg. Co.	98	98
Eagle & Phenix (Ga.)	150	150
Edin Mfg. Co.	114	115
Enterprise Mfg. Co. (Ga.)	85	95
Erwin Cotton Mills Co.	260	260
Erwin Cotton Mills Co., pfd.	101	101
Flint Mfg. Co.	175	175
Gaffney Mfg. Co.	56	56
Gibson Mfg. Co.	180	180
Globe Yarn Mills (N. C.)	64	71
Grace Cotton Mill Co.	85	85
Gray Mfg. Co.	200	285
Glenwood Cotton Mills	100	115
Gluck Mills	101	115
Greenwood Cotton Mills	170	170
Grendel Mills	140	140
Grendel Mills, pfd. (par \$50)	41	45
Graniteville Mfg. Co.	110	110
Hamrick Mills	120	151
Hanes, P. H. Knit'g Co.	11 1/2	12
Hanes, P. H. Knit. Co., pfd.	100	103
Henrietta, pfd.	103 1/2	103 1/2
Hillside Cotton Mills (Ga.)	250	250
Inman Mills	81	81
Inman Mills, pfd.	92	92
Jennings Cotton Mill	205	205
Judson Mills	252	275
Judson Mills, pfd.	97	100
King, Jno. P. Mfg. Co.	125	150
Lancaster Cotton Mills	198	240
Limestone Mills	130	130
Linford Mills	79	86
Lola Mfg. Co.	95	101
Locke Cotton Mills Co.	115	125
Laurens Cotton Mills	87	87
Marlboro Cotton Mills	68	71
Mills Mill	215	215
Mills Mill, pfd.	94	94
Monarch Mills (S. C.)	102	105
Molokoh Mfg. Co.	98	98
Musgrove Cotton Mills	67	67
Myers Mill	79	79
Myrtle Mills	110	110
National Yarn Mill	135	135
Newberry Cotton Mills	111	111
Orr Cotton Mills	89	89
Orr Cotton Mills, pfd.	86	88
Parkdale Mills	106	125
Pacolet Mfg. Co.	124	127
Pacolet Mfg. Co., pfd.	95	95
Pelzer Mfg. Co.	100	103
Piedmont Mfg. Co. (S. C.)	109	115
Perfection Spinning Co.	79	86
Poe, F. W., Mfg. Co.	102	102
Poinsett Mills	70	70
Priscilla Spinning Co.	56	68
Ranlo Mfg. Co.	105	105
Rex Spinning Co.	90	90
Rex Spinning Co., pfd.	91	91
Ridge Mills	78	78
Riverside & Dan River, pfd.	100	102
Riverside & Dan River	255	255
Riverside & Dan River, pfd.	101	101
Rowan Cotton Mills Co.	76	76
Roanoke Mills, 1st pfd.	101	103
Roanoke Mills 2nd pfd.	98	98
Rhyne-Houser Mfg. Co.	69	69
Saxon Mills	81	81
Seminole Cotton Mills Co.	90	98
Sibley Mfg. Co. (Ga.)	41	46
Spartan Mills	108	111
Sterling Spinning Co.	96	103
Superior Yarn Mills	86	86
Toxaway Mills (par \$25)	27 1/2	27 1/2
Union-Beaumont Mills	21	21
Union-Beaumont Mills, 1st pfd.	78	80
Union-Beaumont Mills, 2d pfd.	39	39
Victor-Monaghan Co.	78	80
Victory Yarn Mills Co.	75	80
Ware Shoals Mfg. Co.	145	145
Watts Mills, 1st pfd.	75	75
Watts Mills, 2d pfd.	90	90
Winget Yarn Mills Co.	65	72
Wiscasset Mills Co.	225	225
Williamston Mills	200	200
Woodside Cotton Mills	95	95
Woodside Cotton Mills, pfd.	73	74

300,269 Pounds of Dyes Licensed for Import in February.

The total quantities of dyestuffs for the importation of which licenses were granted during the month of February by the Treasury Department, Division of Customs, shows a considerable increase over January,

although it is not as great as the month of December, according to a report issued by the American Dyes Institute. Figures for February show a total of 300,269 pounds, for January 201,221 pounds, and for December 307,787 pounds.

Germany maintains a stronger lead, the figures for February showing licenses granted for 161,021 pounds, for January 117,275 pounds, and for December 149,365 pounds. Licenses were granted for the importation of dyes from England to the amount of 25,500 pounds during February, 46,550 pounds in January, and 38,720 pounds in December. The figures show licenses granted for imports of dyes from Switzerland to the amount of 113,757 pounds in February, 37,396 in January, and 120,702 in December.

The largest single item on the list was Indanthrene blue BCS powder from Germany for which a total of 23,150 pounds was requested. Indanthrene Golden Orange R R T paste was next on the list, in the point of quantity, 9,325 pounds being asked for. Others requested were: Indanthrene violet B N Ex. Paste, 5,500 pounds; Thiogene Violet B, 5,000 pounds, and Patent Blue V, 4,000 pounds.

Meade Cotton, a New Variety, Replacing Sea Island.

Meade cotton, a new variety of the upland type developed in north-eastern Texas, has been demonstrated by the United States Department of Agriculture to be a desirable substitute for Sea Island. The arrival of the boll weevil in the Sea Island cotton districts has caused the production of this valuable long-staple fiber to decline rapidly. Meade matures early, producing under favorable conditions a fiber 1 1/4-1 1/2 inches long, of fine texture and quality, and remarkably like Sea Island. On account of its nearly smooth seeds Meade can be handled on the regular Sea Island gins. Experiments carried on since 1916 on the Sea Islands around Charleston, S. C., have shown that at least twice as much Meade as Sea Island cotton, and not less than the short-staple varieties can be produced under the same conditions.

A new Department Bulletin No. 1030, Meade cotton, an upland long staple variety replacing Sea Island, by G. S. Meloy, of the Bureau of Markets, and C. B. Doyle, of the Bureau of Plant Industry, describes the work that has been done in these experiments and makes suggestions for growing and handling profitable crops of Meade cotton.

Attention is called to the fact that great difficulty has heretofore been experienced in maintaining a supply of pure seed, owing to the failure of early growers to isolate the Meade cotton crop and prevent mixture of seeds and cross fertilization. Meade cotton is not a hybrid, but is the result of the discovery and continued selection of a superior type. The successful substitution of Meade for Sea Island will depend largely upon the extent of co-operation developed between the farmers and the ginners to establish and maintain a supply of pure seed.

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Your Mill Supply House will furnish you Mi-Cleanser, or order direct from the factory.

Champion Chemical Co.

Charlie Nichols, General Manager
Asheville, N. C.

Argument in Child Labor Hearing.

(Continued from Page 23)

Federal taxing power does not authorize the courts to inquire into that subject. If the legislation enacted has some reasonable relation to the exercise of the taxing authority conferred by the Constitution, it cannot be invalidated because of the supposed motives which induced it."

And it was specifically held that the act in question had reasonable relation to the raising of revenue:

"Considering the full power of Congress over excise taxation, the decisive question here is: Have the provision in question any relation to the raising of revenue? * * * Considered of themselves we think they

tend to keep the traffic above board and subject to inspection by those authorized to collect the revenue. They tend to diminish the opportunity of unauthorized persons to obtain the drugs and sell them clandestinely without paying the tax imposed by the Federal law."

Thus in the Doremus case, one of the latest utterances of the court, it affirmed and applied again the old criterion of constitutionality so lucidly proclaimed by Mr. Hamilton and so authoritatively adopted and incorporated in our jurisprudence by Marshall in *McCulloch v. Maryland*.

Of course the tax of \$1.00 a year would be readily paid by those engaged in selling and dispensing nar-

cotics and revenue would be raised. And the act was upheld distinctly upon the ground that it was clear that it had a natural and reasonable relation to the raising of revenue, and that it would have the necessary effect of a tax or revenue act. The statute had a reasonable relation as a means to the end of raising revenue, and that end was within the scope of the Constitution.

The statute now before the court has no obvious, natural, or reasonable relation to the raising of revenue. It has relation as a means only to the end of regulating the local police affairs of the States.

It will be admitted that if the statute now before the court has a real relation, as a means, only to the end of effecting a police regulation of the ages and hours of employment of children in mines and factories in the States, then that end is without the constitutional power of Congress and the statute void. This is decided in the *Dagenhart* case and is beyond dispute.

It follows, then, that the statute is valid only if its end is the raising of revenue. The Government assumes that the end of the statute is to levy and collect taxes under the tax clause of the Constitution, and seeks to defend it only on the theory that it is an exercise of the tax power of Congress. Assuming this, for sake of argument, it follows necessarily that the statute is constitutional only if it be "plainly adapted to," or has a "natural or reasonable relation to," the constitutional end of levying and collecting taxes and raising revenue for the General Government.

Although this court is not concerned with the motives of Congress in enacting legislation, it is competent for it to consider and take judicial notice of the history of legislation and its historical background.

United States v. Freight Association, 166 U. S., 317.

United States v. Union Pac. R. R. Co., 91 U. S., 79.

The history of this legislation on its face, and without any scrutiny of the motives of Congress as declared in debate, shows that it is an attempt to circumvent the decision in the *Dagenhart* case and to effect, under color of an exercise of the tax power, the very thing which the court held in that case to be a matter to which Federal authority does not extend. The promptness with which Congress proceeded to pass the statute, after the decision holding unconstitutional the *Owen-Keating* bill, the taking of the regulatory words of the unconstitutional *Owen-Keating* bill and the placing of them verbatim in this statute, and the natural effect of the present statute as appears from the face of the act itself, an effect which, as we have seen, is identical with the natural and necessary effect of the *Owen-Keating* bill held by this court entirely beyond the constitutional power of Congress; all these show beyond a doubt that this legislation is an effort to nullify the *Dagenhart* decision and to accomplish an object beyond the reach of Federal power. All this appears from the face and history of the legislation and of the times in which it was

passed, without considering the frank declarations of the sponsors of the bill, that it was enacted with no view of raising revenue, but solely to avoid the effect of the *Dagenhart* decision, and the equally frank admission of the chairman of the Finance Committee of the Senate that no one claimed that it would produce revenue.

We have already seen that a construction of the statute upon its face will lead to the inevitable conclusion that it has no reasonable relation to the raising of revenue and is not only not "plainly adapted," but has no relation at all to that end. We have seen that upon such construction of the statute it must be seen that no reasonable man would pay the prohibitive penalty of 10 per cent of his entire net profits for the year in order to be free to violate this regulation. We have seen that this is not a question of the motives of Congress, but simply of the necessary and reasonable effect of the statute.

tended for is not chargeable with This court will take judicial notice of public documents emanating from Departments of the Government, and will consider them whether they form a part of the records of the case or not.

New York Indians v. United States, 170 U. S., 32.

See also:

Brown v. Piper, 91 U. S., 42.

Bank v. Adams Express Co., 93 U. S., 185.

Brown v. Spillman, 155 U. S., 670.

Mills v. Green, 159 U. S., 657.

The Delaware, 161 U. S., 472.

Nichol v. Ames, 173 U. S., 517.

United States v. Rio Grande, etc., Co., 174 U. S., 698.

1 *Greenleaf on Evidence*, Secs. 5, 6.

Under this well-known rule the court will take judicial notice of the Document No. 2896 of the Treasury Department, being the Annual Report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1921, which report shows conclusively that the present child-labor law has no reasonable or natural relation to the raising of revenue, and is in no way adapted to that end.

On page 16 of that report it is stated that the personnel of the Child Labor Tax Division comprises 51 persons. We may assume that these persons are employed at an average of not less than \$2,000.00 a year salary. This gives an annual expense for salaries alone of \$102,000.00. It may be well assumed that the expenses of administering this law in Washington and in the field, the defraying of traveling expenses of inspectors, etc., will raise the total expense of the Government in enforcing this law to many times \$102,000.00.

(Continued Next Week)

French Imports of Cotton Decrease.

In the first eleven months of 1921 France imported for consumption 1,691,582 metric quintals of cotton and cotton waste. This was a marked decrease from the corresponding period of 1920, when 2,043,808 metric quintals were imported, and the corresponding period of 1919.

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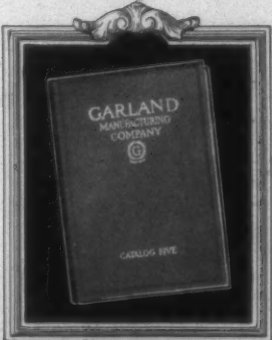
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IRA L. GRIFFIN, Charlotte, N. C.




A Catalog of

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LOOM PICKERS and LOOM HARNESSSES

GARLAND MFG. CO., SACO, ME.



Service Work as a Phase of Production.

(Continued from Page 3.)

man off his job the service department should help lift the burden. Poor lighting, poor tools, poor seating arrangements, poor drinking water, diminish the worker's capacity to deliver results, the service department should point these out and help improve the conditions.

Service work should justify its work for the future by what it can deliver in the present and pay for tomorrow's program out of today's profits.

Now there are some who worry a good deal as to whether the service department should be subordinate to the production or should be an entirely separate entity, reporting only to the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The service department should be independent—its ideas, its methods, its program belonging to it. The production department should be independent, too. But service work as above outlined should be recognized by all parties as a necessary and integral part of production, and the production department which has direct charge of production should be held responsible for making the fullest possible use of the service department, and should be given the initiative in calling for this service. The service department on the other hand, must justify its independence by its ability to deliver satisfactory results. Holding the production department responsible for using the service department brings in the general manager, who justifies his existence by his ability to co-ordinate functions.

What the Costs Ought to Be.

(Continued from Page 7.)

sitate the purchase of reed squares, and steel straight edges for each loom fixer for lining the boxes. By having the reed square with the lay and the back box plate lined with the reed our shuttle supply bill was decreased.

I cite these examples to show that promptness in furnishing information is a reasonable and beneficial requirement of a cost system. With the ordinary system it is difficult to provide data until after the close of the month. The more promptly costs disclose inefficiencies, the more quickly can the unfavorable conditions be corrected or the favorable conditions taken advantage of, and unless a system provides at least weekly data it can hardly be considered as meeting modern requirements.

We feel by being perfectly frank with the second-hands and section men, as well as the overseers, we will gain in efficiency, so these reports are explained to these men, and charts of the same information are posted in each room, so they can see graphically how their work compares with the bogie. So questions of wages should be based to a certain extent on efficiency, and there is no more equitable plan to consider increased efficiency than by the determination of standards

for all operations, standards of time, of supply consumption, and quality of product.

Explaining Idle Time.

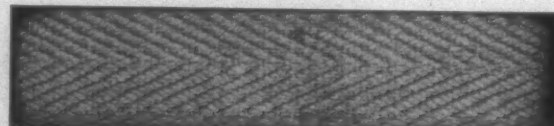
There may be several criticisms of our present system, but there is one I have in mind, and that is there should be shown a cost and explanation of idleness, which prevents approximately the bogie. If machinery is stopped in the spinning room for help or some other cause the machinery that is in operation shouldn't be burdened with the expense of the idle equipment, that should be shown separately. And again if the spinning doesn't run to its full capacity the card room of necessity has to slow down, losing its chance of reaching the bogie through no fault of its own, and such should be explained on the comparison sheet.

Rising Cotton Production Costs in Germany.

Production costs of the German cotton industry have risen continuously, says Consul Dawson at Munich in a report to the Department of Commerce, wages alone having increased from 80 to 100 marks during the past year. At present exchange rates German textiles have reached world market prices, as is apparent from Manchester quotations as well as offers from Alsatian mills.

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**IF YOUR SPINNING IS NOT PERFECT, WE CAN
IMPROVE IT****National Ring Traveler Company
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SOUTHERN REPRESENTATIVES:**CAROLINA SPECIALTY COMPANY
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Write for Information on Hasler Speed Indicator

UNIVERSAL WINDING COMPANY — BOSTON



Winding machines for single and ply yarns, cotton, woolen, worsted and silk. Write for circular describing the NEW WIND DOUBLER, also the No. 80 for winding SUPERCONES.

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Start Easiest, Run Smoothest, Wear Longest!

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Gum Tragasol Agglutinates

the fibres of the yarn—cotton, woolen or worsted which—ever it may be—and prevents waste of good materials by eliminating flyings.

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S. C. Thomas and C. C. Clark, Spartanburg, S. C.

Market

10s to 12s	31 @	40s	52 @	58
14s	31 1/2 @	50s	70 @	73
16s	32 @	60s	85 @	
20s	32 @	33		
24s	33 @	34		
26s	34 @	35		
30s	36 @	5-ply	22 @	23
		3, 4 & 5-ply		
8s	29 @	16s	32 @	
10s	30 @	20s	33 @	
		Southern Single Chain Warps		
6s to 10s	30 @	22s	33 1/2 @	
12s	31 @	24s	34 @	
14s	31 1/2 @	26s	35 @	
16s	32 @	30s	38 @	
20s	33 @	40s	55 @	
		Southern Single Skeins		
6s to 8s	30 @	20s	33 @	
10s	30 @	22s	34 @	
12s	31 @	24s	35 @	
14s	31 1/2 @	26s	36 @	
16s	32 @	30s	38 @	
20s	33 @	40s	55 @	
		Southern Frame Cones		
8s	29 @	22s	33 1/2 @	34
10s	29 1/2 @	24s	35 @	
12s	30 @	26s	36 @	
14s	31 1/2 @	30s	36 1/2 @	
16s	32 1/2 @	30s extra	44 @	
18s	33 @	40s	55 @	
20s	33 1/2 @			
		Southern Combed Peeler Skeins, Etc.		
2-ply 30s	62 @	2-ply 60s	88 @	90
2-ply 36s	68 @	2-ply 70s	95 @	1 00
2-ply 40s	70 @	2-ply 80s	1 10 @	1 50
2-ply 50s	80 @	83		
		Combed Peeler Cones		
10s	46 @	28s	54 1/2 @	
12s	46 1/2 @	30s	57 1/2 @	
14s	47 @	32s	59 1/2 @	
16s	47 1/2 @	34s	61 @	
18s	48 1/2 @	36s	62 @	
20s	49 1/2 @	40s	68 @	
22s	50 1/2 @	50s	85 @	
24s	51 1/2 @	60s	1 00 @	
26s	52 1/2 @			
		Eastern Carded Peeler Thread Twist Skeins		
20s 2-ply	37 @	36s 2-ply	52 @	
22s 2-ply	38 @	40s 2-ply	58 @	
24s 2-ply	40 @	45s 2-ply	67 @	
30s 2-ply	48 @	50s 2-ply	85 @	
		Eastern Carded Cones		
10s	33 @	22s	38 @	
12s	34 @	26s	40 @	
14s	35 @	28s	42 @	
16s	36 @	30s	46 @	
20s	37 @			

Parola Cotton Mills

Cotton Goods

New York.—Cotton goods markets were unsettled during the week by reductions in wide sheetings, sheets and pillow cases and by offering of some branded bleached muslins "on memorandum" to be charged at reductions of at least one cent a yard. The market for wide print cloths was slow and weak and there was only a light demand for duck, except some of the specialties, while tire fabrics were slow.

Business in staple and semi-fancy wash fabrics has not lived to expectations. As a whole the spring and summer goods trade has been rather disappointing, although there has been an improvement in the demand for voiles and a few other staples. Brown sheetings have continued steadier than the other unfinished goods.

The bulk of the business put through Saturday in gray goods was with the bag trade and for export—in sheetings. According to various rumors that were current, between 1,500,000 and 2,000,000 yards at 6.15 yard sheetings sold for May-June delivery at 6 cents. For a few days some bag buyers were waiting for this construction to hit even money, and apparently bought when the goods became available. Nearby goods sold at 6½ cents. These prices represent a concession of one-quarter from the level reached a little over two weeks ago.

The understanding was that fair business in 36-inch, 3.00 yard sheetings for export was put through. The market on 3.00 yard sheetings is strong. Suggestions were that the renewed bag and export buying might do much to maintain strength in several numbers.

A number of inquiries for small lots of various sheetings in the East were reported. This business, however, was negligible, and, in most instances buyers were unwilling, for their small lots, to pay the prices that were quoted on goods in the East. Among the numbers involved were 36-inch, 3.00 yard, and 36-inch, 5.00 yard.

Narrow print cloths have sold on a basis of 5½c for 27-inch 64x60s and it is stated that some sales were made at 5½c. The market for the day was firm enough at the higher price with some sellers asking 6c for spots. The price is substantially higher than the bid price of 7½c

for 38½-inch 64x60s, which was current throughout the day. Mills declined that level and some few orders at 7½c were reported as being under consideration. Cloths at 7½c look cheap enough to a few buyers but when a possibility of 10,000 pieces being obtained was put before them they were not so eager. At the same time, in some quarters there was a real desire to buy at 7½c if certain mills would accept that figure. In second hands some trades were put through. For 39-inch 68x72s 8½c was bid and declined but 8½c could be done in some places. Inactivity was reported on the finer counts available in second hands at 9½c for 72x76s and to ¼c for 80 squares.

Bids of 9½c for 72x80 pajama checks, made and pressed consistently finally found some mills ready to trade. In fine goods, it is stated that competition is showing signs of becoming sharper as some mills want business and say they intend to get it.

The principal activity in the New York jobbing houses is in the wash fabrics and printed goods departments. Gingham has been in better request all this week and there has been a steadier call for percales for immediate shipment. In fact, many of the New York houses are not pushing for fall business at this time.

Of the wash goods the most active sellers are the tissues, ratines, gingham and colored swisses. Some other cloths are beginning to sell, notably some of the novelty printed wash fabrics. In the print and percale departments business has been better this week, although the large retailers still have their buyers very much restricted on staple purchases.

Prices were quoted as follows:

Print cloths, 29-in., 64x84s...	6½
Print cloths, 28-in., 64x60s...	6¼
Print cloths, 27-in., 64x60s...	6
Gray goods, 38½-in., 64x64s...	8¼
Gray goods, 39-in., 68x72s...	8½
Gray goods, 39-in., 68x72s...	10½
Brown sheetings, 3-yard....	10½
Brown sheetings, 4-yard....	9½
Brown sheetings, Southern standard	11½
Tickings, 8-ounce	25
Denims, 2.20	17
Staple gingham	16½
Dress gingham	20a22½
Standard prints	11

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Are You Using Our SULPHUR BLACK-M EXTRA

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Want Department

Wanted.

One experienced and competent man to operate American Warp Drawing Machine. Address Box 433, Lexington, N. C.

Wanted.

One experienced and competent man to operate Barber-Colman Tying-in Machine. Address Box 433, Lexington, N. C.

Wanted.

Experienced cotton mill superintendent capable of purchasing all necessary machinery and equipment for a large new mill in Arkansas. Must be in position to take financial interest. Address Box 98, Little Rock, Ark.

Quill and Warp Bobbins.

For Sale—100,000 quills for Draper No. 2 spindles and 60,000 warp bobbins for Draper No. 2 spindles at a bargain. Address inquiry to Victor-Monaghan Co., Sam R. Zimmerman, Purchasing Agent, Greenville, S. C.

Tallow for Sale.

10,000 pounds good white beef tallow, 10c a pound. F. O. B. Greenwood, S. C. Greenwood Abattoir, 457 Newmarket St., Greenwood, S. C.

Cotton Mill Superintendent Wanted.

Preferably young man familiar with all processes on plain goods. State age, experience, references, address and salary required in first letter. Address P. O. Box 467, Troy, New York.

Head Card Grinder.

Want a first-class head card grinder. Good job with good pay for right man. Address "Grinder," care Southern Textile Bulletin.

Roberts' Loose End Preventer.

The Roberts loose end preventer for Warpers. No mill can afford to do without this attachment, for small cost, with best results. For further particulars, write to Roberts & Graddick Co., P. O. Box 194, Winder, Ga.

Salesman Wanted

for Leather Transmission Belting. Experience necessary. Otherwise don't apply. Good salary or salary and commission. Belting, care Southern Textile Bulletin, Charlotte, N. C.

Wanted Position.

If you have a position open as assistant superintendent or overseer of carding and would like to instill new blood in your organization through the medium of a young man with a technical education, and one who has been trained under successful mill men, I am sure that I can meet your requirements. Work and responsibility is what I desire. For investigation of my ability as a carder and general knowledge of the manufacture of cloth such as sheeting, twills, drills, etc., I would like to refer you to the mill I am connected with. Address "Ambition," care Southern Textile Bulletin, Charlotte, N. C.

Overseer Twisting and Braiding.

Wanted—Overseer of Twisting and Braiding by manufacturer of sash cord. State age and experience. Twist, care Southern Textile Bulletin, Charlotte, N. C.

Dyer and Bleacher.

Dyer and Bleacher wants position. Accustomed to knit goods, all kinds of piece goods, yarns, etc., with Roxford Knitting Company for 2 years. Krout & Fite Mfg. Co., of Phila., (11) eleven years. Write F. Naylor, 3219 Shelborne St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Position Wanted.

Position wanted in good mill where opportunity to gain experience in mill management can be obtained. Have had 15 years' experience in Southern and New England mills, along with technical training in carding and spinning. Would like a place as assistant superintendent, or any thing that would be helpful to me in this way, or would consider place as salesman with reputable house selling to textile trade. Am 33 years of age, married and can furnish best of reference. Am at present employed as overseer of spinning. Address Worker, care Southern Textile Bulletin, Charlotte, N. C.

COMPLETE DYEHOUSE EQUIPMENT

Special Machinery for Textile Mills
The Klauder-Weldon Dyeing Machine Co.
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Veneer Packing Cases
are lighter and stronger

Here are perfect 3-ply Veneer Packing Case Shooks. Their extreme lightness saves 20 to 80 lbs. in freight on every case shipped. They are stronger than inch boards, burglar proof, *waterproof* and clean—no cracks for dirt to sift through.

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"Warp Dressing Service Improves Weaving"

NORFOLK - VIRGINIA

MACHINERY FOR SALE

- 20—40-in. Lowell Cards, 110 flats, good condition.
- 3—5-ft. and 7-ft. Cylinder Lowell Slashers, first class condition, has new ball bearing journals, new friction and new fence rathe.
- 5—5 roll Steel Roll Calenders.
- 9—40-in. Saco-Petee Cards.
- 18—Gangs No. 50 Universal Winders.
- 1—27,000 gallon Steel Water Tank, with 80-ft. tower.
- 120—"E" Model 40-in. Draper Looms with full equipment.
- 2—80 spindle, No. 6 Model Foster Winders, with cone and tube attachments.

ATLANTA TEXTILE MACHINERY CO.

Atlanta Ga., Phone M1579 Charlotte, N. C., Phone 105

MACHINERY FOR SALE

- 2 New Sash Cord Braiders.
- 3 10-Spindle Lazenby Cop Winders.
- 1 40-in. Lowell Folder.
- 1 2,400 End Double Linker Denn Warper.
- 10,000 6-in. by 6-in. Spools.
- 10,000 Intermediate Bobbins for 9x4½ Whitin Frame, New.
- 15,000 7-in. by 3½-in. Lowell or Woonsocket Speeder Bobbins, New.
- 80 Section Beams, 26-in. Heads.
- All sizes of Pulleys and Hangers. Also Shafting.
- 10 Whitin Combers.

Will sell the above listed cheap. Want to buy one four by six Spooler. One Foster Cone Winder.

Pitts Cotton Manufacturing Company
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EMPLOYMENT BUREAU

The fee for joining our employment bureau for three months is \$2.00 which will also cover the cost of carrying a small advertisement for one month.

If the applicant is a subscriber to the Southern Textile Bulletin and his subscription is paid up to the date of his joining the employment bureau the above fee is only \$1.00.

During the three months' membership we send the applicant notices of all vacancies in the position which he desires.

We do not guarantee to place every man who joins our employment bureau, but we do give them the best service on any employment bureau connected with the Southern Textile Industry.

WANT position as overseer carding and spinning in large mill, or overseer carding, spinning and winding in smaller mill. Well qualified for either of these positions. Can report for work on three days' notice. Good references. Address No. 3415.

WANT position as master machinist. Am practical machinist who has been doing mill work for many years. Experienced on both steam and electric drive, sober, reliable, competent and can give excellent references. Address No. 3416.

WANT position as master mechanic. Age 28, married, and have been master mechanic in a number of large mills. Would like chance to prove my ability. Now employed. Address No. 3417.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill, or would take carding or spinning. Have been overseer and superintendent for 18 years and am competent to handle any class of yarns. Address No. 3418.

WANT position as superintendent of small mill on plain weaving or yarns, or overseer carding and spinning. Am 38 years old, married and have had 12 years experience as overseer, 3 years as superintendent. Good references. Address No. 3419.

WANT position as overseer of plain weaving. Have been in mill work for 15 years, have been overseer and machinist for 8 years. Practical, reliable man of good habits. Excellent references. Address No. 3420.

WANT position as overseer spinning. Twenty years' experience in spinning room and thoroughly understand all processes. Now employed but can come on short notice. Good references. Address No. 3421.

WANT position as superintendent, assistant superintendent or overseer of weaving. My experience covers a long period of years in some of the best mills in South and am familiar with all kinds of fabrics. Good references. Address No. 3422.

WANT position as overseer of weaving; experienced on Jacquard, expert finishers. Have been overseer for past 3 years, 8 years in weave room. Address No. 3423.

WANT position as superintendent with mill on weaving or knitting yarns, white or colored. Can furnish good references and can make good. Address No. 3424.

WANT position as overseer of carding, spinning or both. Am well fitted to handle either carding or spinning, long experience, good record and excellent references. Address No. 3425.

WANT position as overseer of weaving and assistant superintendent. Have been overseer of carding, spinning, slashing, drawing-in, weaving and cloth room. Prefer weaving or slashing in large mill, white or colored work. Capable of handling place as superintendent. Address No. 3426.

WANT position as overseer of carding, spinning or superintendent of hosiery mill. Now employed by one of the largest mill companies in the South and giving entire satisfaction. Excellent references. Address No. 3428.

EXPERIENCED superintendent who has made an excellent reputation is now open for good position. Thoroughly equipped to run your mill in efficient manner. Yarn or weave mill, good references. Address No. 3427.

WANT position as superintendent of weaving mill, white or colored work, where quantity and quality will be appreciated. Age 36. Now employed as carder in large colored goods mill. Over 25 years experience in cotton mill work, 15 years as overseer. Address No. 3429.

WANT position as carder or carder and spinning. Excellent references to show

that I have been getting good production for many years past. Can keep costs low. Address No. 3430.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of carding, or spinning, or overseer of carding and spinning. Now giving satisfaction in good mill, but wish larger place. Competent, reliable and experienced. References. Address No. 3431.

WANT position as engineer and master mechanic. Am first class man in every respect and good manager of help. Best of references. Address No. 3432.

WANT position as overseer of spinning at not less than \$3 per day. Capable, experienced man and can run your spinning room right. Now employed, but have good reasons for wanting to change. Good references. Address No. 3433.

WANT position as superintendent of small mill, or carder, spinner or carder and spinner in larger mill. Thirty years old, married, long practical experience, I. C. S. graduate, a good manager of help and a hustler for production. References. Address No. 3434.

WANT position as bookkeeper, pay roll clerk, shipping clerk or general office assistant. Experienced in all of this work. Want place where there is good chance for advancement. Address No. 3435.

WANT position as overseer weaving, plain or fancy goods. Married man of settled habits, sober and hard worker. Good manager of help. Familiar with all classes of southern made goods. Address No. 3436.

WANT position as superintendent or would take place as carder in well paying mill. Long practical experience and can get results. Now employed, but wish larger place. Address No. 3437.

WANT position as superintendent of small mill, or carder and spinner. Practical man of 23 years' experience. Now assistant superintendent. Have been superintendent of both yarn and cloth mill and can give both-edged references. Address No. 3438.

WANT position as carder or spinner, or master mechanic. Now employed as mechanic, but have had 19 years in carding and spinning and can handle either room in first class manner. Good references. No. 3439.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had similar position in some of the best mills in the South and my long experience and success in the mill fits me to handle plant on either yarns or goods. Fine references. Address No. 3440.

WANT position as cloth room overseer. Now running cloth room for mill on ducks, drills and sheetings, tire fabrics. Giving satisfaction but want better paying place. Good references. Address No. 3441.

WANT position as superintendent. More than 20 years as superintendent and overseer and am high class man in every respect. Long record of satisfactory service. Address No. 3442.

WANT position as master mechanic. Now employed in electric drive mill, but am also familiar with steam drive and am expert in machine shop work. Satisfactory references as to character and ability. Address No. 3443.

WANT position as roller coverer. Five years experience in good shops. Can come on short notice. Prefer mill shop. Address No. 3444.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Long experience and can get results. Good references. Address No. 3446.

WANT position as superintendent. Have been superintendent over 15 years and have handled all classes of work. Competent and excellent manager of help. References. Address No. 3447.

WANT position as superintendent. Experienced reliable man who is now superintendent of large mill, but who wishes to change for excellent reasons. Address No. 3448.

WANT position as master mechanic or engineer. Experienced on both steam and electric drive, 8 years experience. Married, settled habits. Address No. 3449.

WANT position as superintendent of hosiery yarn mill. Have held such a position in several good mills. Now employed as overseer of card twisting and weaving in large mill. Would consider overseers' job at \$150 or more per month. Have had excellent experience in every mill department. Address No. 3450.

WANT position as superintendent. Now employed as general superintendent of two mills, but have good reasons for wanting to change. Would like to get in touch with some mill needing man who can get quality and quantity production. Address No. 4451.

WANT position as superintendent. Can furnish references as to character and ability. Address No. 3453.

WANT position as manager or superintendent in the Carolinas or Georgia. Am high class man who would not consider less than \$4,000 per year. I am not looking for a "good job" but wish to correspond with some mill that is not getting results and needs a first class manager. Address No. 3453.

WANT position as overseer of carding. My references are ample proof of my experience, character and ability to get results. Correspondence solicited. Address No. 3454.

WANT position as carder or spinner, or both in small mill. Have handled Nos. from 3s to 60s white and colored. Age 45, married. Best of references. Address No. 3455.

WANT position as overseer spinning, or would take second hand's place in large room. Have had 20 years experience in spinning, 5 years as overseer spinning and twisting. Can come on short notice. Good references. Address No. 3456.

WANT position as carder, or spinner, or both, thoroughly experienced in both departments. Now employed but can change on short notice. Address No. 3457.

WANT position as superintendent of hosiery mill. Thoroughly familiar with all phases of hosiery manufacture and can get excellent results. Good references. Address No. 3458.

WANT position as carder, or spinner, or both. Now giving satisfaction in good mill, but want a larger job. Experienced, sober and reliable. Address No. 3459.

WANT position as carder or spinner, or superintendent of small mill. High class man who can get real results. Now employed but will change for larger place. Address No. 3460.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer carding and spinning in large mill. Long experience, competent and reliable. References. Address No. 3461.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer spinning. Experienced man who has always given satisfaction over long period of years. Address No. 3462.

WANT position as master mechanic and chief engineer. Would like to connect with group of mills needing high class man. Familiar with both steam and electric drive. Address No. 3463.

WANT position as overseer of large card room, white or colored work. First class man in every particular and can furnish excellent references. Address No. 3464.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill, hosiery yarns preferred. Would like run down mill to pull out of hole. Age 48, married, long experience. Address No. 3465.

WANT position as overseer weaving, 25 years experience in weaving rooms, both white and colored work, such as sheetings, jeans, canton flannels, chambrays, denims, tickings, satens, shirtings, plaids and terry towels. Experienced on plain, Draper and Crompton & Knowles box looms, including magazines. Good references. Will go anywhere. Address No. 3466.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Age 31, long experience. Will go anywhere to get good place. Address No. 3467.

WANT position as master mechanic and engineer. Training and experience qualifies me to handle work in competent manner. Especially good with electric plants. Good references. Address No. 3468.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of carding or spinning in large mill. My references show long period of good service, good character and steady worker. Address No. 3469.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer spinning. Now employed and giving satisfaction, but want larger place. References furnished to show my experience and record. Address No. 3470.

WANT position as overseer of carding, or would take second hand's place in

large mill. Age 35; 25 years experience; now employed as overseer but wish to change. Married and settled, good references. Address No. 3471.

WANT position as superintendent, carder or spinner. Now employed as overseer in large mill. Over 15 years experience as superintendent and overseer. Good references. Address No. 3472.

WANT position as overseer weaving, or second hand. Over 15 years in weaving, experience as fixer, second hand and overseer. I. C. S. training, can handle prints, drills, chambrays, sheetings, denims, etc. Best of references. Address No. 3473.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Now employed as overseer, but have good reason for wanting to change. Long experience in spinning, can handle long or short staple cotton. Prefer mill in Georgia, but would consider place in South Carolina or Alabama. Excellent references. Address No. 3474.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn or cloth mill, or would take large card room in good mill. Now employed as superintendent and have been superintendent and overseer for 25 years. Excellent reasons for making a change. Fine references. Address No. 3475.

WANT position as superintendent of large yarn or cloth mill, or manager of smaller mill. Have a long record of efficient and successful service. Special experience in bleaching. Can furnish excellent references from a number of very successful mill officers under whom I have been employed. Address No. 3476.

WANT position as master mechanic. Am 39 years old and have had 20 years experience in mill machine work and engine rooms. Thoroughly competent man in every respect. Good references. Address No. 3477.

WANT position as superintendent, overseer of spinning or weaving. Can show my qualifications for either of above jobs if given an opportunity. Settled man of good habits. Address No. 3478.

WANT position as general superintendent, or agent for cotton yarn mill or plain cloth mill. Have been mill superintendent and manager for a long term of years and solicit correspondence with strong company needing a high class man to operate its plant on efficient and economical basis. A-1 references. Address No. 3479.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Now giving satisfaction as weaver but want a larger place. References to show ability, character and experience. Address No. 3480.

WANT position as superintendent. Experienced on both plain and fancy goods and can give excellent references. Address No. 3481.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of spinning. Now have charge of spinning in large plant, but have good reasons for wishing to change. Would like opportunity to submit my references. Address No. 3482.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn, cordage, or weave mill on white goods. Now employed as superintendent and have been on this job for the past 12 years. Good references as to character and ability. Address No. 3483.

WANT position as overseer spinning, spooling and warping, or would take second hand's place in large mill. Age 36, married, good manager of help. 20 years in spinning rooms, references as to character and ability. Address No. 3484.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Have had long experience in a number of good mills and can handle a card room in first class manner. Address No. 3485.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of large carding or spinning room. Have been superintendent for last 12 years, long experience as overseer. Excellent references. Address No. 3486.

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American Moistening Co., Boston, Mass.
American Textile Banding Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
American Vulcanized Fibre Co., Wilmington, Del.
American Laundry Machinery Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.
Arabol Mfg. Co., New York.
Asanworth Bros., Charlotte, N. C.
Atherton Pin Grid Bar Co., Providence, R. I.
Atlanta Brush Co., Atlanta, Ga.
Atlantic Dyestuff Co., 33 Ames Bldg., Boston, Mass.
- B-**
Bahnsen Co., Winston-Salem, N. C.
Barnard-Lynch, Inc., 321 Broadway, New York.
Borne, Scrymser Co., 80 South St., New York.
Brannon, Welborn & Co., 350 Broadway, New York.
Boulligny, R. H., Inc., 105 Kinney Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.
The Barrett Co., New York.
Barber Comman Co., Rockford, Ill.
Baltimore Belting Company, Spartanburg, S. C.
Bosson & Lane, Atlantic, Mass.
- C-**
Carrier Engineering Corp., New York.
Carolina Specialty Co., Charlotte, N. C.
Carr & Co., 340 Broadway, New York.
Champion Chemical Co., Asheville, N. C.
Charlotte Leather Belting Co., Charlotte, N. C.
Chicago Fuse Mfg. Co., Chicago, Ill.
Cocker Machine & Foundry Co., Gastonia, N. C.
Collins Bros. Machine Co., Pawtucket, R. I.
Corn Products Refining Co., New York.
Courtney Co., Dana S., Chicopee, Mass.
Cyclone Motors Corporation, Greenville, S. C.
- D-**
DeLaval Steam Turbine Co., Trenton, N. J.
Detroit Graphite Co., Detroit, Mich.
Dixie Seal and Stamp Co., Atlanta, Ga.
Dixon Lubricating Saddle Co., Bristol, R. I.
Demo, F. J. & Co., 116 Broad St., New York.
Diamond State Fibre Co., Bridgeport, Pa.
Draper, E. S., 506 Trust Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.
Draper Corporation Hopedale Mass.
Dronsfield's Sales Agency, 232 Sumner St., Boston, Mass.
Drake Corporation, Norfolk, Va.
E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del.
- E-**
Eblin & Co., 81 Broad St., New York.
East Jersey Pipe Co., Patterson, N. J.
Emmons Loom Harness Co., Lawrence, Mass.
Eureka Iron Works, Inc., Lincolnton, N. C.
- F-**
Fafnir Bearing Co., New Britain, Conn.
Franklin Process Co., Providence, R. I.
- G-**
Garland Mfg. Co., Saco, Me.
Garvin Machine Co., 141 Varick St., New York City.
Greenville Textile Supply Co., Greenville, S. C.
- H-**
Howard Bros. Mfg. Co., Worcester, Mass.
Hunting & Guerry, Greenville, S. C.
Hutton & Bourbonnais Co., Hickory, N. C.
- I-**
Ivey Mfg. Co., Hickory, N. C.
- J-**
Jordan Mfg. Co., Monticello, Ga.
Jennings, A. T. & Co., 33 Broad St., New York.
- K-**
Kaunagraph Co., 209 W. 33rd St., New York.
Keefer Starch Co., Greenville, S. C.
Krauer-Weidon Dyeing Machine Company, Jenkintown, Pa.
Klipstein & Co., A., New York.
- L-**
Lowell Shuttle Co., Lowell, Mass.
Link-Belt Company, Nicetown, Philadelphia, Pa.
Lockwood, Greene & Co., Boston, Mass.
Lucas, John, & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
Lupton, David, Sons, Inc., Philadelphia, Pa.
- M-**
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McGuigan, E. L. & Co., 24 Stone St., New York.
Macdonald Fibre Co., Woonsocket, R. I.
Marston Co., John P., 241 Atlantic Ave., Boston, Mass.
Masury-Young Co., 196 Milk St., Boston, Mass.
Mauney Steel Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
McLeod Leather Belting Co., Greensboro, N. C.
Merrow Machine Co., Hartford, Conn.
Metallic Drawing Roll Co., Indian Orchard, Mass.
Mees & Mees, Charlotte, N. C.
Metz & Co., H. A., 122 Hudson St., New York.
Morehead Mfg. Co., Detroit, Mich.
Morse Chain Co., Ithaca, N. Y.
McNaughton Mfg. Co., Maryville, Tenn.
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National Aniline & Chemical Co., New York.
N. Y. & N. J. Lubricant Co., 401 Broadway, New York.
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Odell Mill Supply Co., Greensboro, N. C.
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Palmer, Raymond & Co., 81 Broad St., New York.
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Stafford Co., The, Readville, Mass.
Staley Mfg. Co., A. E., Decatur, Ill.
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Stein, Hall & Co., New York City.
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Textile Mill Supply Co., Charlotte, N. C.
Thomas Grate Bar Co., Birmingham, Ala.
Tolhurst Machine Works, Troy, N. Y.
Tripod Paint Co., 6° N. Broad St., Atlanta, Ga.
- V-**
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U. S. Ring Traveler Co., Providence, R. I.
Universal Winding Co., Boston, Mass.
- W-**
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Ward-Davidson Co., 2525 N. Second St., Philadelphia, Pa.
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Wood's, T. B., Sons Co., Chambersburg, Pa.
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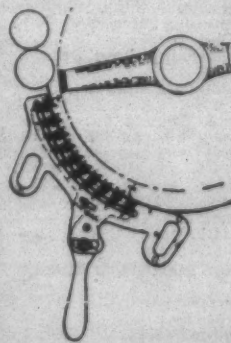
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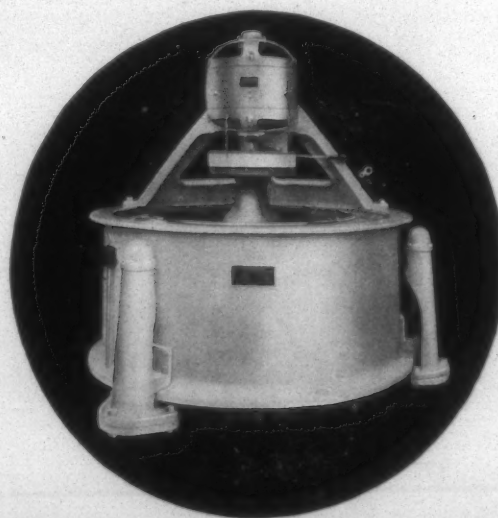
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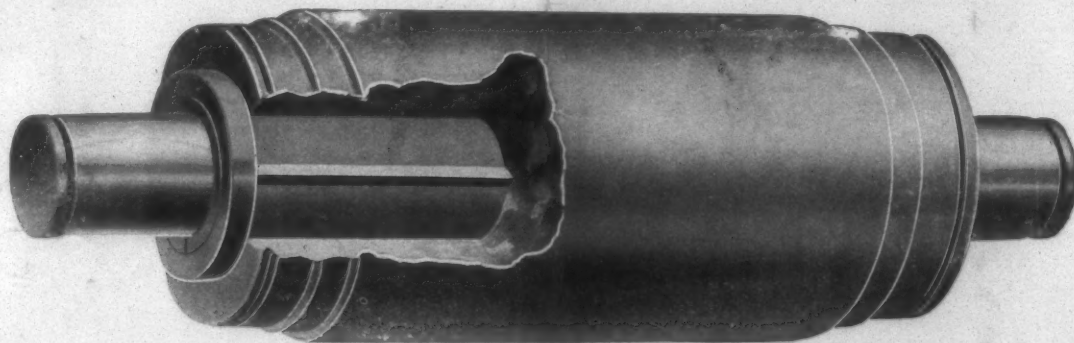
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